



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of West Bengal

Directorate of Health Services

Bengal
Public Health Report

For the Year

1946

(West Bengal portion only)

By

A. C. Chatterji

Director of Health Services, West Bengal

Superintendent, Government Printing
West Bengal Government Press, Alipore, West Bengal
1951

For official use only

Bengal Public Health Report for the year 1946 **(West Bengal portion only)**

FOREWORD.

The collection of the data for this year was difficult and it had taken long time to do so. Data in some respects are still wanting and cannot be obtained at this stage.

It contains a report of the pre-partition period, but relates only to those districts which are now in West Bengal. Even if belated, the report gives a fair idea as to the unhealthiness of the Province and the magnitude of the health problems involved.

After the devastating famine conditions of 1943 and the widespread epidemic outbreaks of cholera, smallpox and malaria all over the Province during 1944 and 1945, the year 1946 may be considered as the year of convalescence; but unfortunately due to unsettled political atmosphere involving communal riots and constant movement of population from one place to another, the improvement expected during the year 1946 was not much noticeable.

A. C. CHATTERJI,

Director of Health Services, West Bengal.

CONTENTS

Part I—Report of the Director of Health Services, West Bengal

CHAPTER I.—Vital Statistics.

	Para.	Page.
Introduction	1	1
Area and population	2	1
Vital Statistics	3	3
(i) Births .. .. .	..	4
(ii) Deaths .. .. .	..	5
(iii) Still-births .. .. .	..	6
(iv) Infant deaths .. .. .	..	6
(v) Maternal deaths .. .. .	..	6
General Remarks on the health condition of the Province	4	7

CHAPTER II.—History of Chief Diseases.

History of Chief Diseases	8
Cholera :	5
(i) Anti-cholera measures	9
(ii) Seasonal incidence	10
Smallpox :	6
(i) Anti-smallpox measures	10
Plague	7
Fevers :	8
(i) Malaria :	11
(a) Seasonal Variation	12
(ii) Kala-azar	12
Dysentery and diarrhoea	9
Respiratory diseases	10
Pneumonia	11
Pulmonary Tuberculosis :	12
(i) Preventive measures	13
(ii) Activities of the Bengal Tuberculosis Association	15
(iii) Jadavpur Tuberculosis Hospital	16
(iv) S. B. Dey Sanatorium at Kurseong	16

	Para.	Page.
Whooping Cough	13	16
Other respiratory diseases	14	16
Injuries	15	16
Leprosy	16	16
(i) Anti-leprosy Works .. .. .	..	17
All other causes	17	17

CHAPTER III.—Fairs and Festivals.

Fairs and festivals	18	18
-----------------------------	----	----

CHAPTER IV.—Urban Sanitary and Water-supply.

(Omitted.)

CHAPTER V.—Rural Sanitation.

(Omitted.)

CHAPTER VI.—Malaria and Kala-azar.

Quinine rationing	19	19
Municipal anti-malaria schemes	20	20
Special anti-malaria schemes	21	20
Laboratory work and field investigation	22	21
Kala-azar	23	22

CHAPTER VII.—Maternity and Child Welfare Work.

Maternity and child welfare work	24	23
--	----	----

CHAPTER VIII.—Medical Inspection of School Children and School Hygiene Work.

Medical inspection of school children in Calcutta and other towns: ..	25	24
(i) Calcutta .. .. .	..	24
(ii) Other towns .. .. .	..	24
School hygiene work by the Sanitary Inspectors in rural areas ..	26	25

CHAPTER IX.—Health Propaganda.

Health propaganda	27	26
---------------------------	----	----

CHAPTER X.—Vaccination.

Vaccination and staff:	28	27
(i) Vaccination in rural areas .. .. .	..	27
(ii) Vaccination in municipalities .. .. .	..	27
(iii) Degree of protection afforded against smallpox .. .. .	..	27
Bengal Vaccine Institute	29	27

CHAPTER XI.—Other Public Health activities.

	Para.	Page.
Industrial Hygiene	30	29
Asansol Mining Settlement	31	29
Cooch Behar State	32	30
Public analyst—		
(a) Bengal Public Health Laboratory	33	30
(b) Darjeeling Municipal Laboratory .. .. .	..	31
(c) Bengal Vaccine Laboratory .. .. .	..	31
Singur Health Centre :	34	32
(i) Teaching .. .. .	..	32
(ii) Research .. .. .	..	33
(iii) Routine Administration .. .. .	..	33
(iv) Environmental Hygiene .. .. .	..	37
(v) Maternity and Child Welfare .. .. .	..	38
(vi) Midwifery Services .. .. .	..	39
(vii) Training of <i>dais</i> and volunteers .. .. .	..	39
(viii) School Health .. .. .	..	39
(ix) Health Education .. .. .	..	41
(x) Laboratory Facilities .. .. .	..	42
Nutrition and Dietary work	35	42
Communal riots	36	42
Personal Proceedings Staff, 1946	37	43

Part II—Appendices

APPENDIX I.

Vital Statistics of the districts of West Bengal for the year 1946.

Annual Form No.	
I.—Births registered in the districts of West Bengal	46
I(A)—Still-births registered according to class and sex in the districts of West Bengal.	47
II—Deaths registered in the districts of West Bengal	48
III—Deaths registered in the districts (rural circles) and towns of West Bengal.	49
IV—Deaths registered according to age in the rural districts and towns of West Bengal.	54
IV(A)—(Supplementary) Deaths of infants under one year according to community in the districts of West Bengal.	66

Annual Form No.	Para.	Page.
V—Deaths according to class in the districts of West Bengal	67
V(A)—Births registered according to class in the districts of West Bengal	69
VI—Births and deaths from different causes in the districts (rural circles) and towns of West Bengal—		
Rural districts	71
Towns	73
VI(A)—(Supplementary) Deaths registered from different causes in the districts (rural circles) and towns of West Bengal.	83
VII.—Deaths registered from cholera in the districts of West Bengal during each month.	103
VIII—Deaths registered from smallpox in the districts of West Bengal during each month.	105
IX—Deaths registered from fevers in the districts of West Bengal during each month.	107
X—Deaths registered from dysentery and diarrhoea in the districts of West Bengal during each month.	109
XI—Deaths registered from respiratory diseases in the districts of West Bengal during each month.	111
XII—Deaths registered from plague in the districts of West Bengal during each month.	113

APPENDIX II.

Statements of vaccination operations in West Bengal for the year 1946.

Statement No.		
I—Particulars of vaccination in West Bengal .. ..	..	115
II—Showing the total number of persons vaccinated with the number of those persons successfully vaccinated during the year 1946. ..	..	130
III—Showing side by side, the ratio per mille of population of deaths from smallpox and the number of successful vaccinations during the ten years ending 1946. ..	..	131
IV—Showing the degree of protection afforded to infants in the Province of West Bengal during the year 1946. ..	..	133

APPENDIX III.

Statements showing health services and Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in West Bengal during the year 1946.

Statement No.		
A—Statement showing health services in rural areas of West Bengal during the year 1946. ..	..	139
A(1)—Statement showing health services in urban areas in West Bengal during the year 1946. ..	..	140
B—Statement showing Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, health visitors and trained midwives in rural areas in West Bengal during the year 1946. ..	..	144
B(1)—Statement showing Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, health visitors and trained midwives in the urban areas in West Bengal during the year 1946. ..	..	145

Bengal Public Health Report for the year 1946

(West Bengal portion only)

Directorate of Health Services, West Bengal

Part I

CHAPTER I.

Vital Statistics.

1. **Introduction.**—The report on the health of the population of West Bengal for 1946 was already long over due. This was due to several causes such as—

(i) The only sources of statistical information were district boards and municipalities, etc. The late receipt of these returns from local bodies entails delay in the preparation of the annual report on health.

(ii) The report for 1946 has been further delayed due to the partition and unprecedented communal disturbances which prevailed in the Province.

(iii) The Province has been divided into the East Bengal and West Bengal after the Boundary Commission Award and started function separately since 15th August 1947.

(iv) Records pertaining to East Bengal were taken away by that Government and so the preparation of the report of 1946 for the whole Bengal was not possible and therefore confined to the West Bengal portion only. This report deals with vital statistics of West Bengal excluding the States of Cooch Behar and Tippera for 1946 only. The corresponding statistics of the previous year are not available. Figures of the Cooch Behar State have been shown separately. No reports for Tippera available.

It is hoped that local bodies concerned will realise the utility of publication of such report in time and help this department to complete the report by 30th June as advised by the Director-General of Health Services of the Government of India.

2. **Area and population.**—The area of the Province of the West Bengal excluding the States is 27,857 square miles. Its population is 21,197,065 (11,493,687 males and 9,703,378 females) giving a density of 761 per square mile. Of this population 4,381,369 belong to urban and 16,815,696 to rural areas. The rural population form 79 per cent. of the total population while the urban population is 21 per cent. The estimated mid-year population of West Bengal by districts and towns is shown in Appendix I, Statements I, VI, and VI(A). The estimated mid-year population of the Province during

1946 on the basis of recorded births and deaths as compared with the census population of 1941 by districts and communities is shown in the tables given below :—

Table 1.

Number and districts.	1941 census.	1946 (mid-year).	Percentage Increase + Decrease —
1. Burdwan	1,890,732	1,912,631	+1·1
2. Birbhum	1,048,317	1,043,967	— ·4
3. Bankura	1,289,640	1,312,172	+1·7
4. Midnapore	3,190,647	3,220,370	+ ·9
5. Hooghly	1,377,729	1,419,258	+3·0
6. Howrah	1,490,304	1,482,355	— ·5
7. 24 Parganas	3,669,490	3,702,231	+ ·9
8. Calcutta	2,108,891	2,020,868	—4·2
9. Nadia	340,915	364,584	+2·8
10. Murshidabad	1,640,530	1,625,376	— ·9
11. West Dinjapur	583,484	582,380	— ·1
12. Jalpaiguri	845,702	746,070	—11·7
13. Darjeeling	376,369	371,147	—1·4
14. Malda	844,315	863,443	+2·3
Total West Bengal	21,197,065	21,166,852	—0·1

Table 2.

Communities.	1941 census.	Estimated mid-year population in 1946.	Percentage variation Increase + Decrease —
Hindus	14,348,078	14,359,600	+0·1
Muslims	5,301,996	5,209,753	—0·2
Christians	110,734	113,488	+0·2
Buddhists	46,569	46,434	—0·3
Others	1,389,688	1,437,577	+3·4
Total	21,197,065	21,166,852	—0·1

(i) The above tables reveal that the estimated population of 1946 was 0·1 per cent. below the population of 1941 census and the decrease was shared by the Muslims, and Buddhists by 0·2 and 0·3 per cent., respectively, while the Hindu, Christians and other communities showed an increase of 0·1, 0·2, +3·4 per cent., respectively. The decline in population was noticed in seven out of 14 districts of the Province in the year under report.

(ii) The population of West Bengal on the 30th June 1946 by sex and age is estimated as under:—

Table 3.

Ages.				Males.	Females.	Total.
0—1	..	..	..	235,538	219,534	455,072
1—5	..	..	..	1,233,824	1,189,454	2,423,278
5—10	..	..	..	1,645,847	1,411,212	3,057,059
10—15	..	..	..	1,321,393	1,062,533	2,383,926
15—20	..	..	..	1,027,251	930,012	1,957,263
20—30	..	..	..	2,062,361	1,922,586	3,984,947
30—40	..	..	..	1,753,625	1,332,430	3,086,055
40—50	..	..	..	1,129,415	805,065	1,934,480
50—60	..	..	..	633,194	476,960	1,110,151
60 above	..	..	..	419,882	354,739	774,621
Total	..	..	..	11,462,327	9,704,525	21,166,852

3. **Vital Statistics.**—Vital events recorded during the year 1946 in the Province of West Bengal are shown in the following tables:—

Table 4.

Provincial Births.

		Number.			Rates per 1,000 of estimated mid-year population.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Urban	..	36,660	33,317	69,977	8·6	7·8	16·4
Rural	..	235,208	219,180	454,388	13·9	13·0	26·9
Total	..	271,868	252,497	524,365	12·8	11·9	24·7

Table 5.*Provincial Deaths.*

	Number.			Rates per 1,000 of population.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Urban	37,136	30,505	67,641	13·4	20·4	15·9
Rural	179,195	167,851	347,046	20·6	20·4	20·5
Total	216,331	198,356	414,687	18·9	20·4	19·6

From the foregoing table the following facts stand out prominently :—

- (i) That there is an appreciable disparity in the distribution in sex.
- (ii) Females are less in number not only in total but in each age year period.
- (iii) Females are born less both in urban and in rural areas.
- (iv) Females die more in number in total and especially in the urban area.

Table 6.

Statement showing live births, deaths, still-births and infant mortality with rates according to communities in West Bengal for 1946.

	Live Births.		Deaths.		Still-Births.		Infant. Mortality.	
	Number.	Rates.	Number.	Rates	Number.	Rates per 1,000 of births	Number.	Rates per 1,000 of live-births.
Hindus	384,123	26·8	287,141	20·0	8,380	21·4	52,272	135·4
Mussalmans ..	122,016	23·5	113,139	21·7	3,201	25·4	20,947	170·8
Buddhists ..	1,948	42·0	1,408	30·3	68	33·7	..	..
Christians ..	2,300	20·8	1,509	14·1	64	26·4	296	125·4
Other Classes ..	13,318	9·3	11,400	7·9	298	21·9	1,633	122·6
Total	524,365	24·7	414,687	19·6	12,011	22·4	75,148	143·3

N.B.—Infant mortality amongst Buddhists are shown under Hindus.

(i) **Births.**—During 1946, altogether 524,365 births were registered giving a crude birth rate of 24·7 per mille as against the quinquennial

average of 25·1 per mille: The provincial birth rate in 1946 was 1·6 per cent. below the average and the decrease was more in rural than in urban area. Appendix 1 would show that Jalpaiguri district recorded the highest birth rate (33·6 per mille). The lowest birth rate (16·5 per mille) was returned by the City of Calcutta. The birth rate among the Muslims was lower than that of the Hindus. The Buddhists showed the highest birth rate—42·0 per mille. The number of male births per 100 female births was 108. Seasonal incidence of births is shown in the table below:—

Table 7.

Months.	Provincial monthly births.		Provincial annual birth rate per 1,000 of population.	
	Five years average (1938-42).	1946.	Five years average (1938-42).	1946.
January	46,331	45,662	26·2	25·9
February	44,413	46,495	25·1	26·4
March	49,458	53,037	28·0	30·1
April	44,960	49,613	25·5	28·1
May	43,236	45,528	24·5	25·8
June	38,257	41,254	21·7	23·4
July	36,544	36,720	20·7	20·8
August	37,593	36,414	21·3	20·8
September	41,826	37,846	23·7	21·4
October	48,545	44,379	27·5	25·4
November	51,392	47,949	29·1	27·2
December	49,151	39,468	27·8	22·4

It would appear from the above table that the seasonal trend during 1946 corresponds to that of the average. The lowest birth rate was recorded as usual in the month of July and August and the highest in the month of March. There seems to be a biennial period when the births go up. The first period is from January to May and the second—a shorter period—is October and November.

(ii) **Deaths.**—414,687 deaths were registered in the Province during the year 1946 indicating a death rate of 19·6 per mille against the quinquennial average of 18·2 per mille. The death rate, therefore, increased by 7·1 per cent. over the average. Relative position of the districts regarding contribution of excess death rates and the distribution of diseases responsible for such increase may be seen from the Statement No. II, Appendix 1. Rural areas had higher death rates than the urban areas. The Buddhists recorded the highest death rate of 30·3 per mille followed by Muslims and

the lowest rate of 7.9 per mille occurred among the other classes. The total mortality month by month along with the corresponding averages is shown in the table below:—

Table 8.

Months.	Provincial monthly deaths.		Provincial annual death rates.	
	Five years average (1938-42).	1946.	Five years average (1938-42).	1946.
January	35,559	37,678	20.1	21.4
February	31,816	33,943	18.0	19.2
March	34,081	38,533	19.3	21.8
April	31,747	35,279	18.0	20.0
May	28,129	31,862	15.9	18.0
June	25,310	26,781	14.3	15.2
July	27,662	26,412	15.7	15.0
August	30,220	27,461	17.1	15.6
September	29,847	29,422	16.9	16.7
October	33,783	35,971	19.1	20.4
November	37,247	44,355	21.1	25.1
December	40,065	46,990	22.7	26.6

From the above it is evident that the monsoon months have the lowest death rates.

(iii) **Still-births.**—The number of still-births in the Province was 12,011 returning a rate of 22.4 per 1,000 live and still-births. In the urban and rural area, the ratio were 53 and 18 per 1,000 live and still-births, respectively. Excluding the other classes the rate was highest among the Buddhists and lowest among the Hindus.

(iv) **Infant deaths.**—Total deaths under one year numbered 75,148 (urban 13,400 and rural 61,740) during 1946 giving an infantile mortality rate of 143.3 per mille of live-births. Urban areas (191.3) had more infant mortality rates than the rural areas (133.9). The infant mortality rate was more among males than among females. The highest infantile mortality rate of 170.8 was recorded among the Muslims and the lowest 122.6 among the other classes. Infant deaths and their rates per district and community are given in the statement IV(A), Appendix 1.

(v) **Maternal deaths.**—Three thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight mothers died within 1 month of child-birth during 1946 giving a death-rate of 7.1 per 1,000 live and still-births as against 7.6 per mille—the quinquennial average for 1938-42. Of these maternal deaths 3,167 occurred in the

rural areas and 621 in the urban areas, respectively, rates were 6·8 and 8·4 per 1,000 live and still-births.

4. General remarks on the health condition of the State.—The birth and death rates recorded in the Province during the year under report were 24·7 and 19·6 per mille yielding a natural increase rate of 5·1 per mille. The vital index of the Province for 1946, i.e., the ratio of births to deaths expressed as a percentage is 126 and shows that the population is growing and healthy.

Out of the total increase of 5·1 per mille, 6·8 per mille was shared by the Hindus; 1·8 by the Muslims; 11·7 by the Buddhists; 6·7 by the Christians and 1·4 by the other classes. The urban and rural areas also showed an excess of births over deaths and this feature was also marked in all the months of 1946 excepting December. It will be seen from the table given below that all the districts except Birbhum and Calcutta, recorded an excess of birth-rate over death-rate, the excess was highest in the Bankura district and lowest in the Murshidabad district.

Table 9.

Statement showing excess (+) of birth-rates over death-rates in districts of West Bengal for 1946.

District.	Rates per mile of population.		Natural increase (+) Natural decrease (—).
	Births.	Deaths.	
Burdwan	25·5	18·6	+ 6·9
Birbhum	29·1	30·4	+ 1·3
Bankura	29·3	17·7	+ 11·6
Midnapur	28·0	16·5	+ 11·5
Hooghly	24·7	15·6	+ 9·1
Howrah	18·1	16·5	+ 1·6
24 Parganas	20·1	13·1	+ 7·0
Calcutta	16·5	17·9	— 1·4
Nadia	29·9	28·7	+ 1·2
Murshidabad	29·3	28·8	+ 0·5
West Dinajpur	30·4	28·1	+ 2·3
Jalpaiguri	33·6	31·4	+ 2·2
Darjeeling	28·2	24·3	+ 3·9
Malda	23·1	22·3	+ 0·8
West Bengal	24·7	19·6	+ 5·1

CHAPTER '11.

History of Chief Diseases.

The figures given in the following statement shows at a glance, the prevalence of various diseases:—

Table 10.

Causes.				Deaths.	Rates per mille.	Percentage to total deaths.
Cholera	..	..	..	9,774	·5	2·36
Smallpox	..	..	..	4,971	·2	1·20
Plague	..	..	..	3	·0001	·0007
Fevers	..	..	..	223,730	10·6	53·94
Malaria	..	..	..	103,339	4·9	24·92
Enteric fever	..	..	..	3,740	·2	·90
Measles	..	..	..	616	·03	·15
Relapsing fever	..	..	..	7	·0003	·002
Kala-azar	..	..	..	3,076	·1	·74
Influenza	..	..	..	334	·02	·08
Cerebrospinal fever	..	..	..	454	·02	·11
Typhus fever	..	..	..	6	·0003	·001
Blackwater fever	..	..	..	50	·002	·01
Other fevers	..	..	..	112,108	5·3	27·03
Dysentery	..	..	..	9,987	·5	2·41
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	12,009	·6	2·90
Respiratory Diseases	..	..	..	39,153	1·8	9·44
Pneumonia	..	..	..	21,016	1·0	5·07
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	..	..	7,227	·3	1·74
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	943	·04	·23
Other Respiratory diseases	..	..	..	9,967	·5	2·40
Injuries	..	..	..	7,823	·4	1·89
Homicide	..	..	..	300	·02	·07
Suicide	..	..	..	1,128	·05	·27
Wounds and accidents	..	..	..	4,370	·2	1·05
Snake bites	..	..	..	1,778	·08	·43
Killed by wild animals	..	..	..	96	·005	·02

Causes.	Deaths.	Rates per mille.	Percentage to total deaths.
Rabies	151	·007	·04
All other causes	103,449	5·1	24·94
Anthrax	6	·0003	·001
Beri-Beri	235	·01	·06
Acute-poliomyelities	19	·0009	·005
Diphtheria	233	·01	·06
Chicken pox	600	·03	·14
Epidemic Dropsy	601	·03	·14
Mumps	64	·003	·02
Tuberculosis of Joints	127	·006	·03
Tuberculosis of Meninges	117	·006	·03
Other Tubercular diseases	598	·03	·14
Leprosy	923	·04	·22
Cancer	604	·03	·15
Other causes	99,322	4·7	23·95
Child birth	3,788	7·1	..

N.B.—Rate of deaths from child-birth has been calculated per 1,000 of births (live and still).

5. **Cholera.**—During the year under report 9,774 deaths from cholera were registered, of whom urban areas accounted for 1,636 deaths and rural areas for 8,138 with a death-rate of 4 and ·5 respectively. The provincial cholera death-rate was ·5 per mille as against the quinquennial average rate of ·9 per mille and thus showed a decrease of 44 per cent. from the average. The cholera deaths by months and districts with their rates and sex are shown in statement VII, Appendix I. The districts of Malda, West Dinajpur, Murshidabad and Nadia returned higher rates than their respective averages.

(i) **Anti-Cholera Measures.**—Wherever cholera broke out in epidemic form during the year under report, prompt action was taken by the local bodies as well as by the Health Directorate to bring it under control. Large quantities of medicines, disinfectants, vaccines and equipments were supplied to the local bodies for mass anti-cholera work. The staff earmarked for anti-epidemic work in undivided Bengal consisted of 212 Sanitary Units, 735 Health Assistants, 13 Sanitary Inspectors and 305 Mobile Medical Units but the normal public health organisation in the area now constituted as West Bengal was largely augmented by Government by organising an additional staff consisting of 24 Sanitary Assistants and 235 Health Assistants and 10 Sanitary Inspectors to cope with the outbreak of epidemics in the districts of Burdwan and Presidency Division. 2,621,300 c.c. of anti-cholera vaccine was issued to the local bodies during the year. Anti-cholera

regulations under the Indian Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, was enforced in the districts of 24-Parganas, Howrah, Midnapore, Jalpaiguri and Murshidabad.

(ii) **Seasonal Incidences.**—The seasonal mortality curve had two peaks, one in April and another in December. This trend is in conformity with that of the average.

6. **Smallpox.**—The recorded deaths from smallpox in 1946 were 4,971 (384 urban and 4,587 rural). The provincial death-rate was .2 per mille as against the quinquennial average rate of .2 per mille. The rates in urban and rural areas were .09 and .3 per mille, respectively, and the urban areas suffered less than the rural areas. Females suffered in a greater proportion than males. The smallpox deaths by districts and sex are shown in Statement VIII, Appendix I. The districts of Burdwan, Murshidabad and West Dinajpur showed seven or eight times more deaths than their corresponding average while other districts showed less. Out of 4,971 total deaths from smallpox 220 occurred among infants and 648 among children between one and ten years of ages. The diseases followed closely its usual seasonal variations.

(i) **Anti-smallpox measures.**—The provincial requirement of vaccine lymph and vaccinating lancets were supplied by the Health Directorate. The epidemic staff already referred to also carried out anti-smallpox measures in the affected localities in the Province.

7. **Plague.**—Three plague deaths were recorded during the year under report, all three being imported cases.

8. **Fevers.**—223,730 persons died of fever in 1946 giving a rate of 10.6 per mille as against the annual average rate of 9.9 per mille. This represents an increase of 7 per cent. over the average. The rates for the urban and rural areas were 3.1, 12.5 per mille, respectively. The following table furnishes the detail of fever mortality registered in 1946:—

Table 11.

Specification of fever deaths in 1946.

Causes.				Deaths.	Rates per miles of population.	Percentage to total fever mortality.
Malaria	..	..	..	103,339	4.9	46.2
Enteric fever	..	..	..	3,740	.2	1.7
Measles	..	..	..	616	.03	.3
Relapsing fever (Spirochastal)	..			7	.0003	.003
Kala-azar	..	..	..	3,076	.1	1.4
Influenza	..	..	..	334	.02	.1
Cerebrospinal fever	..	..	..	454	.02	.2
Typhus fever	..	..	..	6	.0003	.002
Blackwater fever	..	..	..	50	.002	.02
Other fevers	..	..	..	112,108	5.3	50.1
Total	..	..	..	223,730	10.0	100.0

The above table indicates that malaria claimed 46·2 and other fevers 50·1 per cent. of the total mortality from fever.

(i) **Malaria.**—There were 103,339 deaths from malaria during 1946. The death-rate was 4·9 per mille as against the average rate of 5·3 per mille. Malaria was responsible for about 25 per cent. of the total deaths and 46·2 per cent. of the total fevers in 1946. The number of deaths from malaria in urban and rural areas were 3,181 and 100,158, respectively, and their respective rates were 7 and 5·9 per mille; 97 per cent. of the total malarial deaths occurred in the rural areas and 3 per cent. only in the urban areas. The highest rate of 15·5 per mille was recorded in the Nadia district while the lowest rate of 0·7 per mille was recorded in Calcutta. The distribution of malarial deaths by district and month is shown in the table below:—

Table 12.

Number and districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
1. Burdwan	806	645	639	469	396	276	276
2. Birbhum	1,203	1,037	1,000	713	584	520	565
3. Bankura	538	375	321	255	219	123	169
4. Midnapur	1,269	1,183	1,214	885	745	556	635
5. Hooghly	453	399	408	314	213	170	213
6. Howrah	227	243	247	209	151	146	171
7. 24-Parganas ..	958	853	737	619	517	395	399
8. Calcutta	131	120	111	94	83	77	109
9. Nadia	1,554	1,333	1,379	1,012	794	652	665
10. Murshidabad ..	1,631	1,109	1,061	922	757	513	556
11. West Dinajpur ..	693	452	533	426	360	319	387
12. Jalpaiguri	804	533	634	510	370	417	353
13. Darjeeling	187	172	264	232	202	177	199
14. Malda	797	489	574	535	416	376	317
Total for the Province ..	11,241	9,013	9,220	7,255	5,807	4,722	5,019

Number and districts.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1. Burdwan	455	457	724	1,064	117
2. Birbhum	883	893	1,934	3,023	3,008
3. Bankura	219	227	394	564	661
4. Midnapur	773	889	1,270	1,023	1,610
5. Hooghly	239	309	363	460	483
6. Howrah	210	265	254	336	362
7. 24-Parganas ..	420	471	474	616	730
8. Calcutta	103	86	117	179	212
9. Nadia	723	895	1,301	1,523	1,558
10. Murshidabad ..	372	1,287	1,770	2,693	2,305
11. West Dinajpur ..	305	300	353	366	293
12. Jalpaiguri	339	365	486	371	313
13. Darjeeling	140	165	153	154	144
14. Malda	357	693	827	775	607
Total for the Province ..	6,947	7,267	10,425	13,792	13,501

Number and districts.	Deaths for the year 1946			Deaths rate per 6,000 of population.			Men rates per 1,000 population for five years (1938-42).
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1. Burdwan	3,708	3,818	7,521	3.7	4.2	3.9	7.8
2. Birbhum	7,572	7,846	15,418	14.5	15.0	14.8	9.2
3. Bankura	1,947	2,123	4,070	2.9	3.3	3.1	4.8
4. Midnapur	6,071	6,586	12,657	3.7	4.2	3.9	4.9
5. Hooghly	1,977	2,041	4,018	2.6	3.3	2.8	4.8
6. Howrah	1,524	1,347	2,871	1.8	2.1	1.4	0.6
7. 24-Parganas ..	3,834	3,455	7,289	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.2
8. Calcutta	825	597	1,422	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.4
9. Nadia	6,757	6,632	13,389	15.1	15.9	15.5	12.8
10. Murshidabad ..	7,753	7,083	15,436	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.3
11. West Dinajpur ..	2,498	2,334	4,832	8.1	8.5	8.3	9.4
12. Jalpaiguri	2,897	2,658	5,555	7.2	7.8	7.4	7.7
13. Darjeeling	1,106	1,002	2,198	6.1	5.7	5.9	6.3
14. Malda	3,490	3,164	6,663	8.1	7.4	7.7	9.8
Total for the Province ..	52,053	51,236	103,339	4.5	5.3	4.9	5.3

(a) **Seasonal variation.**—The monthly recorded mortality followed closely the usual seasonal variations of the quinquennial. The trend was noticed to increase from July onwards and the maximum was reached during November 1946.

(ii) **Kala-azar.**—Three thousand and seventy-six persons died of kala-azar during 1946 giving a death-rate of .1 per mille. The death-rates in the urban and rural areas were .2 and .1 per mille, respectively.

The table below will show the comparative intensity of the remaining diseases under the "fever group" in 1945 in the urban and rural areas as well as in the Province:—

Table 13.

Causes.	Urban.		Rural.		Provincial.	
	Deaths.	Rates per mille.	Deaths.	Rates per mille.	Deaths.	Rates per mille.
Influenza	71	*02	263	*02	334	*02
Enteric group of fevers	2,216	*5	1,534	*09	3,740	*2
Measles	131	*03	485	*03	618	*03
Relapsing fever (Spirochaetal).	..	..	7	*0004	7	*0003
Typhus fever	6	*001	..	..	6	*0003
Cerebrospinal fever ..	348	*08	106	*006	454	*02
Blackwater fever	9	*002	41	*002	50	*002
Other fevers	6,567	1.5	105,541	6.2	112,108	5.3

9. **Dysentery and diarrhoea.**—Dysentery and diarrhoea were together responsible for 21,996 deaths in 1946 giving a death-rate of 1·0 per mille as against the quinquennial average rate of 1·1 per mille. The death-rates in the urban and rural areas were 1·9 and ·8 per mille showing greater mortality rates in the former case. The highest death-rate (2·5) was recorded in the district of Howrah and the lowest in the Birbhum district.

10. **Respiratory diseases.**—This cause accounted for 39,153 deaths in 1946 yielding a death-rate of 1·8 per mille as against the average rate of 2·1 per mille. The death-rates in the urban and rural areas were 3·3 and 1·5 per mille, respectively, showing greater prevalence in the urban areas. The highest death-rate of 6·1 per mille was recorded in the Jalpaiguri district followed by Calcutta (4·4), West Dinajpur (3·6) and Darjeeling (3·1) and the lowest death-rate of ·4 per mille was returned by the Malda district. Males died more from this cause than the females when the province as a whole is considered.

11. **Pneumonia.**—21,016 deaths were registered under pneumonia with a death-rate of 1·0 during 1946. Pneumonia was responsible for about 55 per cent. of the total deaths from the respiratory diseases and 5 per cent. of the total deaths from all causes. Five thousand and forty-one deaths were registered in the urban areas and 15,975 in the rural areas with death-rates of 1·2 and ·9 per mille, respectively.

12. **Pulmonary Tuberculosis.**—Seven thousand two hundred and twenty-seven persons died of pulmonary tuberculosis during 1946 as against the quinquennial average of 7,698, the mortality rates being ·3 and ·4 per mille, respectively. The deaths from this disease in the rural and urban areas were 3,288 and 3,939 giving a death-rate of ·2 and ·9 per mille, respectively. Calcutta with a death-rate of 1·3 per mille was alone responsible for 66 per cent. of the deaths recorded in the urban areas.

(i) **Preventive Measures.**—A study of the tuberculosis mortality figures from the districts of West Bengal as recorded during the pre-famine (1938-42), famine (1943-45) and post-famine (1946-47) shows that in the districts of (1) Darjeeling, (2) Jalpaiguri, (3) 24-Parganas, (4) Burdwan, and (5) Malda, a higher mortality rate compared to that of the pre-famine period as a prominent feature. (6) Calcutta showed the highest mortality rate compared to other parts of West Bengal but the rate during post-famine period is lower than that of the pre-famine period.

The districts of (7) Howrah, (8) Midnapore, (9) Murshidabad, shows more or less the same rate while (10) Hooghly, (11) Bankura, (12) Nadia, (13) West Dinajpur, (14) Birbhum shows definitely decrease in the mortality rate during post-famine period as compared to pre-famine period.

In 1946, a grant of Rs. 10,000 was made to the Bengal Tuberculosis Association for anti-tuberculosis propaganda in Bengal. A journal for the lay public is published by the Association. Two publicity officers toured different parts of the Province including Calcutta. During the year 275 lectures were delivered which were attended by more than 40,000 people in all according to a modest estimate. A few posters were prepared and exhibited. Publicity programme included demonstration of cinema films and magic lantern slides on tuberculosis and its prevention.

The Special Officer, Tuberculosis Control, visited a number of districts, subdivisional headquarters as well as special industrial areas in West Bengal to encourage the local bodies in organising anti-tuberculosis work where the local hospitals are equipped with X-ray and clinical laboratories. Meetings were organised in these places to discuss the matter with the

members of the local medical association or medical practitioners as well as with the local authorities such as the Chairman of the district boards and municipalities and District Magistrates and Subdivisional Officers.

The District Tuberculosis Associations were organised and affiliated to the Bengal Tuberculosis Association during the year. Both the associations started local chest clinics.

In all there were 15 chest clinics in the Province as shown below during the year under report and they served a population of nearly 3,000,000 as centres for both curative and preventive measures:—

Name of the Clinics.	Population as per 1941 census.
(1) Clinics attached to General Hospital, Howrah City (Bengal Tuberculosis Association Dispensary No. 2).	379,292
(2) Clinic attached to Budge Budge Municipal Hospital, 24-Parganas ..	39,394
(3) Hemendra Narayan Chest Clinic, Berhampore, Murshidabad ..	109,883
(4) Chest Clinic of Serampore Subdivisional Tuberculosis Association, Hooghly	35,349
(5) Chest Clinic, Darjeeling Tuberculosis Association, Darjeeling ..	48,733
(6) Chest Clinic, Kalimpong (Darjeeling) attached to the Charteria Mission Hospital.	11,961
(7) Chest Clinic, Chittaranjan Hospital (Bengal Tuberculosis Association Dispensary No. 1) Entally, Calcutta.	
(8) Chest Clinic at Medical College Hospital (Bengal Tuberculosis Association Dispensary No. 3) Calcutta.	
(9) Chest Clinic, Islamia Hospital, Calcutta (Bengal Tuberculosis Association Dispensary No. 4).	2,108,891
(10) Chest Clinic R. G. Kar Hospital, Belgachia (Bengal Tuberculosis Association Dispensary No. 6).	
(11) Chest Clinic, Servants of Humanity Society, Calcutta, (Bengal Tuberculosis Association Dispensary No. 7).	
(12) Chest Clinic, Kiransashi Sebyatan, Calcutta (Bengal Tuberculosis Association Dispensary No. 8).	
(13) Chest Clinic attached to Sir Gurudas Institute, Narkeldanga, Calcutta, (Bengal Tuberculosis Association Dispensary No. 5).	
(14) Chest Clinic at Krishnagar, Nadia	32,016
(15) Chest Clinic attached to Frazer Hospital, Burdwan	62,910
Total	2,828,429

The Jadavpur Tuberculosis Hospital with its annexure of S. B. Dey Sanatorium at Kurseong continued to render an useful service during the year. During this year Kanchrapara Tuberculosis Hospital was opened in July.

List of the Tuberculosis Hospitals, Sanatorium, Clinics at the end of 1946 is given with their number of beds:—

Name of the Hospitals.	Male.	Female.	Remarks.
(1) Kanchrapara Tuberculosis Hospital, 24-Parganas.	159	72	All for pulmonary tuberculosis.
(2) Jadavpur Tuberculosis Hospital, 24-Parganas	252	63	Ditto.
(3) S. B. De Sanatorium, Kurseong, Darjeeling	45	13	Ditto.
(4) Hemendra Narayan Tuberculosis Clinics and Hospital, Berhampur, Murshidabad.	4	2	Ditto.
(5) Clark Tuberculosis Hospital, Darjeeling ..	16	10	Ditto.
(6) National Infirmary, Manicktola, Calcutta ..	30	12	Ditto.
(7) Patipukur Tuberculosis Hospital, Calcutta (Ayurvedic Hospital).	32	18	Ditto.

Special facilities exist for major surgical treatment of tuberculosis patients mainly at the Jadavpur Tuberculosis Hospital, Kanchrapara Tuberculosis Hospital, Medical College, Calcutta, R. G. Kar Medical College Hospital where Thoracoplasty and Phrenic operations are performed.

The Government of Bengal maintained 80 free beds at Jadavpur Tuberculosis Hospital. Admission to these beds is controlled by a committee. Admission of patients to Kanchrapara Tuberculosis Hospital is also controlled by a committee.

In 1946-47 one Special Officer, Tuberculosis Control, for West Bengal appointed by the Provincial Government worked in connection with the inauguration of the Provincial Anti-Tuberculosis Scheme. His duties involved inspection of chest clinics, advice and guidance to local bodies in the organisation of anti-tuberculosis work in accordance with the provincial scheme for the control of tuberculosis.

A post-graduate training was organised at Calcutta under the auspices of Tuberculosis Association of India. Twenty candidates from the different parts of India attended the course. Lectures and demonstrations were arranged in various chest clinics at Calcutta at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health and at the Jadavpur Tuberculosis Hospital. Visits outside Calcutta included visits to Serampore and Budge Budge to study the local anti-tuberculosis organisation.

(ii) **Activities of the Bengal Tuberculosis Association.**—The organisation maintained 8 dispensaries in Calcutta and Howrah. During the year about 85,000 patients were examined in the clinics of which about 14,000 were new cases. Three thousand eight hundred cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were diagnosed at these clinics during the year and about 200 cases of other forms of tuberculosis were also detected. Through these chest clinics it was possible to render valuable diagnostic services which included more than 8,000 X-ray examinations (including skiagram and fluoroscopy) and more than 6,000 free sputum examinations and 2,000 blood examinations.

Over 1,500 infectious cases were detected and followed up as much as possible. Twenty Tuberculosis Home Visitors (11 males and 9 females) worked at the clinics and visited patients in their homes, the total number of visits paid by the health visitors being more than 26,000.

Over 600 cases were treated surgically-artificial pneumothorax as given in 581 cases and Phrenic evulsion was performed in 52 cases. The result of treatment was very encouraging and a large number of infectious cases became non-infectious as a result of treatment.

About 2,759 contact cases were examined of which 240 were diagnosed as pulmonary tuberculosis and 34 as suffering from extra pulmonary tuberculosis. It may be noted that anti-tuberculosis work received a great setback from the month of August to the middle of November due to disturbance in Calcutta and Mufassil. The Government of Bengal sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5,952 for employment of 8 Tuberculosis Home Visitors for the association's dispensaries in Calcutta and Howrah at the rate of pay at Rs. 40 per month plus admissible dearness allowance at the rate of Rs. 22 per month. No candidate was available for appointment at this rate.

Domiciliary treatment was started during the year with a sum of Rs. 11,806 collected specifically for the purpose. A whole-time Medical Officer was appointed in June 1946 to visit a group of selected tubercular patients who are unable to attend the clinic due to fever and other complications. Eighteen such cases were treated by this Medical Officer during the year. Eight chest clinics worked during the year: (1) Serampore, (2) Budge Budge, (3) Burdwan, (4) Nadia, (5) Murshidabad, (6) Darjeeling, (7) Kalimpong, (8) Howrah.

The association deputed 3 male Tuberculosis Home Visitors to Burdwan, Berhampur, Serampore and paid grants to 2 clinics at Budge Budge and Serampore towards the pay of Home Visitors at the rate of Rs. 45 per

month. During the year the Kalimpong Tuberculosis Association's dispensary was equipped with X-ray by Sri R. P. Saha of Tangail, Mymensingh.

(iii) **Jadavpur Tuberculosis Hospital.**—There was accommodation for 310 beds but 10 extra beds were put up to meet the rush of patients during the year. Provision for 125 more beds are being made by constructing new blocks and wards. The total number of patients treated during the year was 675 including 382 new admissions and the number of patients discharged during the year was 381 including 10 deaths. Of the total number of beds, 167 were free, of which 80 beds were maintained by the Government of Bengal, 50 by the Corporation of Calcutta, 6 beds by four district boards in West Bengal (Burdwan, Midnapore, Howrah and Hooghly). During the year, special surgical treatment included 3,034 A.P., 55 thoracoplasty operations, 55 pneumoperitoneum, 44 phrenic evulsion and crush and 84 cases of aspirations, 55 blood transfusions and 35 other minor operations.

(iv) **S. B. Dey Sanatorium at Kurseong.**—Rs. 3,70,000 was granted for the expansion of the S. B. Dey Sanatorium at Kurseong by the Government of West Bengal. The accommodation was for 45 patients. The average number of patients during the year was 43. Total number of patients treated during the year was 109. The number of new admission was 68 only.

13. **Whooping Cough.**—Nine hundred and forty-three deaths with a death rate of .04 per mille were recorded during 1946. The deaths from this cause in the urban and rural areas were 35 and 908 giving a death rate of .008 and .05 per mille, respectively.

14. **Other respiratory diseases.**—Nine thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven deaths were recorded under "Other respiratory diseases" in 1946 giving a death-rate of .5 per mille. The death-rates for the urban and rural areas were 1.2 and .3 per mille, respectively.

15. **Injuries.**—Seven thousand eight hundred and twenty-three deaths with a death-rate of .4 per mille were recorded during 1946, of which 1,960 deaths occurred in the urban areas and 5,863 in the rural areas the mortality rates being .5 and .3 per mille.

Out of the total deaths, 4,370 were due to wounds and accidents, 1,778 to snake bites, 1,128 suicides, 300 to homicides, 96 to attacks by wild animals and 151 to rabies.

16. **Leprosy.**—During the year under report, deaths of 923 leper patients were recorded of which 91 occurred in the urban areas and 832 in the rural areas as shown below :—

Town.			District (Rural).		
(1)	Calcutta	61	(1)	Bankura	252
(2)	Howrah	12	(2)	Midnapore	164
(3)	South Suburban	2	(3)	Birbhum	136
(4)	Titagarh	2	(4)	Burdwan	102
(5)	Baranagore	2	(5)	Hooghly	44
(6)	Kamarhati	2	(6)	Murshidabad	39
(7)	Burdwan	1	(7)	Jalpaiguri	26
(8)	Katwa	1	(8)	Nadia	18
(9)	Bankura	1	(9)	Howrah	16
(10)	Sonamukhi	1	(10)	24-Parganas	13
(11)	Tamluk	1	(11)	Malda	11
(12)	Hooghly	1	(12)	West Dinajpur	11
(13)	Garden Reach	1	(13)	Darjeeling	..
(14)	Krishnagore	1			
(15)	Dhulian	1			
(16)	Kalimpong	1			
<hr/>			<hr/>		
91			832		
<hr/>			<hr/>		

(i) **Anti-Leprosy Work.**—It will be seen that the disease in Burdwan Division is more severely affected and it is a major public health problem there. In all 83 Leprosy Clinics were run by the district boards and municipalities and 14 clinics were run by Asansol Mines Board of Health in rural and urban areas of West Bengal during the year under report. In 1947 the Government set up a committee to report on the future organisation of anti-leprosy work in Bengal and it made recommendations for the improvement of activities. Provincial scheme under the direct control of Health Directorate was sanctioned in the year under report. The post of a Special Assistant Director of Public Health was proposed for anti-leprosy work. A leper colony was proposed to be started at Gouripur in the district of Bankura for treatment of 500 leprosy cases. Requisite lands for the purpose was acquired, plans and estimates prepared and sanctioned. Beside grants to local bodies, mission to lepers, the provincial Government helped the Bengal Branch of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association with a grant of Rs. 10,000. The administrative work of the association was considerably handicapped by the disturbed conditions prevailing in Calcutta. Yet the association carried out a leprosy survey in Calcutta. During the course of this survey they examined 8,120 cases, of which 6,026 cases were non-infectious and 2,094 cases were infectious. Surveys were also carried out amongst workers in Burnpur Works (Burdwan). Of the total population of 26,000 over 14,000 persons were examined and 233 cases of leprosy were detected, giving an incidence of 1·6 per cent. Of the 233 cases, 19 were of the infectious type. A temporary treatment centre was started along with survey work and 140 patients were registered for treatment. Further survey had to be stopped owing to a strike in the Works. Recommendations have been made to the Management for permanent measures for the treatment and isolation of infective cases of leprosy.

The staff of the association attended health exhibitions where models and posters were exhibited and talks on leprosy were given.

A special training course for Medical Officers deputed by the district boards was held from the 15th August to 14th September 1946 at the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta. Lecture demonstrations in leprosy were given to the senior students of the medical institutions in Burdwan, Bankura, Jalpaiguri and Calcutta.

17. **All other causes.**—The deaths under this head numbered 99,322 in 1946 yielding a death rate of 4·7 per mille; of which 26,409 occurred in the urban areas and 72,913 in the rural areas, the mortality rates being 6·2 and 4·3 per mille, respectively.

CHAPTER III.

Fairs and Festivals.

18. **Fairs and Festivals.**—Arrangement for water-supply, conservancy, mass inoculation, vaccination and for proper accommodation of the pilgrims were the main items of the preventive measures which were taken by the Health Directorate in co-operation with the local bodies in the case of major melas in West Bengal which were (1) Gangasagar Mela, and (2) Tarakeswar Mela (Shivaratri and Gajan Mela) during the year under report.

(1) The Gangasagar Mela is held every year at Sagor Island (24-Parganas) at the mouth of the river Hooghly (Bhagirathi) for about a week, the principal function being on "Pous Sankranti" day.

Water-supply.—Arranged by Public Health Engineering branch of this Directorate in collaboration with the district board of 24-Parganas. Supply is drawn from reserved tank by means of a pump to an overhead reservoir wherefrom distribution is arranged through a net work of taps fitted in different areas of the mela ground.

Disposal of Night-soil and Refuse.—Sufficient number of trench latrines are provided at the fringe of the mela area. Refuse are disposed of by dumping in places away from mela ground.

Food supply.—This is arranged by pilgrims themselves. Besides licensed stalls are allowed under the control of 24-Parganas district board.

Staff employed and money spent.—District board Public Health staff are concentrated on the mela ground under supervision of District Health Officer. The Circle Assistant Director of Health Services deputed by this Directorate looks after the arrangement. Money required to meet expenses are realised on levying tax on each pilgrim.

Besides arrangements are made for pushing on anti-cholera inoculations en route the mela ground in different ghats wherefrom pilgrims used to get into the boats by the district board of 24-Parganas and Midnapur within their respective jurisdiction.

In addition, staff from this Directorate are sent to Princep Ghat, the place of embarkation where all preventive measures are taken in collaboration with the Port Health Officer. Similar arrangement is made at Diamond Harbour too.

About 80,000 people assembled at the Gangasagar Mela. No case of smallpox occurred in the Mela ground, but two smallpox cases, both among the police force, arrived by steamer and were segregated. One female patient suffering from mild type of cholera was detected on her arrival at the mela ground. She was removed to hospital where she recovered. No other case of any serious type was reported.

(2) Tarakeswar Mela held for about a week on each occasion during "Sivaratri" and "Chaitra Sankranti".

All arrangements are made by Tarakeswar Estate under license issued by Hooghly district board.

Water-supply.—From tube-wells sunk in different areas.

Latrines.—Service latrines are provided with methar service.

Refuse and night soil disposed of by dumping and trenching, respectively.

Staff.—Hooghly district board staff reinforced by Government Mobile Medical Units and Health Assistant. Epidemic staffs also deputed from this Directorate. All expenditure borne by Tarakeswar Estate.

There was no outbreak of any epidemic diseases in the Tarakeswar Mela.

CHAPTER IV.**Urban Sanitary and Water-supply.***Omitted.***CHAPTER V.****Rural Sanitation.***Omitted.***CHAPTER VI.****Malaria and Kala-azar.**

19. **Quinine Rationing.**—The system of quinine rationing which was introduced in 1943 was continued during 1946 with a view to ensure that the limited quota allotted to the province would be utilised to the best advantage. The Director of Public Health, Bengal, was the Provincial Quinine Rationing Authority and the Civil Surgeons continued to be the District Quinine Rationing Authorities in their respective districts. Calcutta was regarded as a district and the Director of Public Health was Quinine Rationing Authority in respect of Calcutta district. For proper distribution of anti-malaria drugs in all parts of the rural areas of the province the undermentioned agencies were employed:—

(A) For free distribution—

- (1) All hospitals and dispensaries.
- (2) Kala-azar and malaria treatment centres.
- (3) Reliable non-official gentlemen selected by the District Quinine Rationing Authority.
- (4) District Public Health Staff.
- (5) Circle Officers.
- (6) Staff of the Development Department.
- (7) Presidents and members of the union boards, when recommended by the District Magistrates.
- (8) Voluntary Relief Organisations.

In addition to the above, the Central Co-operative anti-malaria Society had played their part as usual by carrying out anti-malaria propaganda work and establishing new anti-malaria and public health societies in the rural areas of the Province. The society received a grant of Rs. 3,500 from the provincial Government and altogether 2,568 anti-malaria centres were run by them in the undivided Bengal during the year under report, out of which 1,422 centres fall within the jurisdiction of the newly constituted West Bengal Province.

The Mobile Medical Unit Staff, the Sanitary Units and the Sanitary Inspectors, who are meant for anti-epidemic work were also engaged for free distribution of anti-malaria drugs by house to house visits in allotted blocks amongst the population in the malaria affected localities.

(B) For sale.—Retail selling agents in the districts were selected by the District Quinine Rationing Authorities within their respective jurisdictions. As regards Calcutta several chemists and druggists shops were selected in each ward and appointed as retail selling agents.

Mepacrine was made available for sale to all medical practitioners and reliable dealers. This drug was also sold through branch post offices in the mufassal. In view of the insufficiency of the quinine allotment, it was insisted that the purchasers of the anti-malaria drugs should purchase mepacrine along with quinine in a fixed proportion. This proportion was also maintained in regard to issues of anti-malaria drugs for free distribution. The Quinine Ordinance which was promulgated in 1944 with a view to stop black-marketing was in force till 30th September 1946.

Registered medical practitioners and non-registered medical practitioners approved by the Civil Surgeons were permitted to purchase quinine up to a maximum of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. a month from September 1946 to February 1947 for use in their own practice.

A scheme for an intensive free distribution of mepacrine was started in September 1946 on all the districts with a view to control the incidence of malaria. The results were encouraging.

Provincial grant for free issue of anti-malaria drugs.—The local Government sanctioned 20 lakhs of rupees during 1946-47 for purchase of anti-malaria drugs for free distribution.

The quantity of anti-malaria drugs allotted to the Province of Bengal by the Government of India during 1946-47, both for sale and for free distribution, was 60,000 lbs. Quinine, and 40,000 lbs. of cinchona febrifuge as against 50,000 lbs. of quinine and 40,000 lbs. of cinchona febrifuge allotted during 1945-46. 185 millions tablets of quinine substitutes, being the unspent balance out of the previous year's allotment of 345 millions tablets of the same were made available for issue in this Province.

The quantities issued in Calcutta and the districts during the year under report both for sales and for free issue are stated below:—

Quinine	..	..	..	..	43,750 lbs.
Cinchona	..	..	..	..	18,420 lbs.
Mepacrine	..	..	..	..	144,600,000 tablets.

20. Municipal anti-malaria scheme.—The following municipalities received grants from the Government for the continuance of the anti-malaria measures within their respective areas during the year under report. These grants were made subject to the condition that an equal amount will be spent from out of the municipal funds:—

- (1) Serampore,
- (2) Bhatpara,
- (3) Santipur,
- (4) Gobardanga,
- (5) Chakdah,
- (6) Raniganj, and
- (7) Krishnagore.

21. Special anti-malaria schemes.—As in the previous year the Government financed the following anti-malaria schemes:—

- (1) Malaria Control Scheme in the Civil Station area of Burdwan.
- (2) Malaria Control Scheme in Singur-Madhubati in the district of Hooghly.
- (3) Ludlowii Control at Budge Budge, and
- (4) Mosquito control in the Salt Lake area to the east of Calcutta.

In regard to the Budge Budge Control Scheme, part of the cost was met out of local contributions. The schemes worked satisfactorily and served to control the incidence of malaria in the respective areas. A scheme

for mass distribution of anti-malaria drugs to indigent malaria patients by house to house visits was taken up during the malaria season. A large quantity of mepacrine tablets was distributed through the Government rural health staff.

22. Laboratory Work and Field Investigation.—During 1946, blood smears from different parts of the Province were examined for malarial infection. Out of 1,108 smears examined 259 were positive for malaria parasites as follows:—

B.T. 107, M.T. 131, quartan 19, mixed infection 2.

Mosquito larvae and adults numbering 4,997 collected from different areas were identified. Eighty batches of mosquitoes collected from the Dum Dum Aerodrome area were identified. Altogether 347 adult anophelines were dissected for malaria infection, with negative results.

The malaria treatment centre at Jagaddal (24-Parganas) and Hooghly Kala-azar Treatment Centre, maintained by the Health Directorate, continued their work. The total number of malaria cases treated during the year at Jagaddal and Hooghly, was 4,847 and 16,887, respectively, besides 1,602 cases of kala-azar treated at Hooghly Centre.

In addition to malaria treatment, blood work and mosquito feeding work were also done in the centres.

One Assistant Epidemiologist and a peon for the Jagaddal Centre and one Assistant Epidemiologist, one Laboratory Assistant and two peons for the Hooghly Centre were provided during the year.

Malaria control operations in the eastern wards of the city of Calcutta which were started during 1944 in consequence of severe outbreak of epidemic malaria in the area, were continued with very good results. The breeding of *Anopheles sundanicus*, the main vector species in the area, was controlled through anti-larval measures. As a result, the incidence of malarial sickness in these wards was greatly reduced and mortality due to malaria showed a progressive decline. As the emergency no longer existed for the Government of Bengal to carry out anti-malaria measures within the area of the Calcutta Corporation, the scheme was closed down and the Calcutta Corporation asked to take up and continue the control measures.

Field experiments on the value of D.D.T. as an insecticide and as a larvicide, which were started in the latter part of 1945, were continued during 1946. As a larvicide, D.D.T. was tested as (1) Dry powder diluted with talc, (2) 5 per cent. solution in kerosene, and (3) 5 per cent. solution in malariol. The efficacy of dry D.D.T. as a larvicide against *Anopheles* Larvae was poor in comparison with the efficacy of solutions in kerosene and malariol. Of the two solvents, the former gave better results. In such small dosages of 1 c.c. of solution per 40 square feet of water-surface, a reduction of 85 to 95 per cent. in the breeding intensity was recorded. This dosage is a hundredth part of the quantity of kerosene or malariol normally required for larvicidal treatment. It was not found necessary to clear the aquatic vegetation before the application of D.D.T. larvicide.

As an insecticide 5 per cent. D.D.T. solution in kerosene when sprayed on walls of houses in rural areas was very effective in reducing the incidence of adult mosquitoes. This work is being continued.

There is a belief that D.D.T. solution in kerosene when applied on water in ponds is injurious to fish. This matter was investigated in detail. The results show that under normal conditions, when ponds with a fair depth of water are treated with D.D.T. in kerosene, no ill-effects were observed on fish, even when the dosage was increased to 10 to 15

times the optimum dosage necessary for larvicidal efficiency. In a rural area at Singur, several ponds containing fish were treated regularly once a week for over a whole year in the dosage of 1 c.c. per 40 square feet of surface without any ill-effects on fish.

The effect of a dense growth of water-hyacinth or the breeding of *Anopheles sundaius* was investigated. It was observed that when this plant covered the water surface, the breeding of *Anopheles sundaius* was effectively eliminated. This method of control by water-hyacinth cover was employed successfully in several waste marshes on the east of Calcutta. The malaria survey of the Damodar-Hooghly Valley which was started in November 1945, was completed during 1946. The results showed that in a deltaic region, low lying areas with poor facilities for drainage had a low incidence of malaria. On the other hand areas on a comparatively higher level and with sensible drainage showed a high incidence of malaria. In the latter type of area, the proximity of rivers or water courses that rise in flood during rains reduced the malarial endemicity by raising the water level during the wet season.

23. **Kala-azar.**—No epidemic of kala-azar was reported during the year under report. A slight increase in the incidence of the disease was noticed in some parts of the Province and necessary steps were taken for its control.

A sum of Rs. 1,20,000 was provided in the budget during the year 1946-47 for anti-kala-azar work and free distribution of kala-azar specifics. Out of the total amount, a sum of Rs. 80,000 was allotted to the different district boards and the Central Co-operative Anti-Malaria Society for running kala-azar treatment centres. A sum of Rs. 28,500 was utilised for the purchase and distribution of kala-azar specifics to the district boards. Besides the above a sum of Rs. 11,500 was sanctioned to the district board of Darjeeling for the continuance of special anti-kala-azar scheme in the district.

The special anti-kala-azar scheme under the district board, Darjeeling, sanctioned by the provincial Government is meant for the areas not covered by the Darjeeling Rural Health Organisation Scheme. The scheme provides 6 doctors of the L.M.F. cadre and 6 medicine carriers. But due to want of doctors, the kala-azar centres had to be closed down since September 1945 till July 1946, when only one doctor with one medicine carrier was available, who ran three sub-centres at (1) Raengali Jote, (2) Prasada Jote and (3) Chotojhora Jote with headquarters at Nuxalbari in the Siliguri subdivision, attending each of the three stated sub-centres two days in the week. Treatment was done to 109 new cases during the period from August to December 1946.

CHAPTER VII.

Maternity and Child Welfare Work.

24. **Maternity and Child Welfare work.**—During the year under review, a sum of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned by the Local Government for maternity and child welfare works in Bengal, which included capital grants for buildings and recurring grants towards the salaries of the health visitors.

Four new centres two each in the districts of Birbhum and Hooghly received Government grant in the year 1946 in addition to the twenty-five centres sanctioned in previous years. They are 8 in the districts of 24-Parganas, 4 in Birbhum, 3 each in the districts of Bankura, Darjeeling and Hooghly and 1 each in the districts of Nadia, Midnapore, Jalpaiguri and Burdwan. Besides the above, six new proposals for the opening of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, two each from the districts of Murshidabad and 24-Parganas and one each from Birbhum and Hooghly were under consideration of Government. Number of centres mentioned above relates to the Province of West Bengal.

Consequent on the dearth of trained health visitors the maternity and child welfare works could not expand further during the year under report.

As a part of the post-war development programme, there was a provision of Rs. 1,50,000 towards the improvement of the existing Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, wherefrom extra allotments were sanctioned to four out of the already existing Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and towards the establishment of a new Maternity and Child Welfare Centre on improved lines.

No rural indigenous dai training class was held during the year under review.

CHAPTER VIII.

Medical Inspection of School Children and School Hygiene Work.**25. Medical inspection of school children in Calcutta and other towns.—**

(i) **Calcutta.**—No tangible work was done during the year, specially during the months from August to December when most of the schools remained closed due to outbreak of communal riots in Calcutta. Besides medical inspection work, the School Medical Officers had also to do epidemic work and they vaccinated 895 students against small-pox during the month of January and February.

The school nurse visited 206 houses and revisited 56 houses and delivered 203 health talks amongst the womenfolk during the year. During the course of her house visits she contacted 112 ailing children, and health of 42 students were found to have improved as a result of social contact. The school nurse also helped the School Medical Officers in their work in the schools.

As usual, the students were treated at the school clinic attached to the office of the Assistant Director of Public Health, School Hygiene, and a limited number of spectacles was distributed among the poor and deserving students.

(ii) **Other towns.**—Only 8 municipalities carried out the school medical inspection work during the year.

The result of the medical inspection of the students in Calcutta and other towns are shown below:—

	Calcutta.		Other towns.	
	Number examined.	Percent- age to total number examined.	Number examined.	Percent- age to total number examined.
Total number of boys	3,212	..	3,826	..
Total number of boys found defective ..	962	..	1,208	..
Total number of boys notified for defects ..	129	..	913	..
Boys with diseases of—				
Eye	467	14.5	278	7.2
Throat	424	13.2	125	3.2
Mouth	425	13.2	333	8.7
Nose	35	1.0	98	2.5
Ear	53	1.7	..	..
Lungs	130	4.0	13	.3
Hearts	22	0.7	10	.2
Skin	352	10.9	201	5.2
Malnutrition	394	12.3	..	..
Defects of speech	15	0.5	..	..
Enlarged liver	28	0.9	36	.9
Enlarged spleen	35	1.1	82	2.1
Enlarged glands	13	0.4	21	.5
Conjunctivitis	36	1.1	16	.4
Without vaccination or pox mark ..	2	0.0	102	2.6

Average height and weight at different ages of all scholars examined in Calcutta and municipalities as compared with the anthropometre standards and their age distributories are given in the following table:—

Age.	Number of scholars examined.		Anthropometric standard.		Height.		Weight.	
	Calcutta.	Municipality.	Height in inches.	Weight in Lbs.	Calcutta.	Municipality.	Calcutta.	Municipality.
			Inches.	Lb.	Inch.	Inch.	Lb.	Lb.
5	86	72	41	36	40·5"	41"	56	37
6	172	98	44	42	45"	43"	58	39
7	207	196	46	46	46·4	45·8	40	42
8	292	225	49	52	47"	46	48	50
9	312	371	49·7	55	51	49	52	53
10	340	412	51	62	51·5	50·4	58	58
11	334	470	53	68	52	51·5	62	63
12	312	420	55	76	54·4	55	66	68
13	376	401	56	87	55·8	55·8	76	78
14	386	541	59	96	58	57·8	84	90
15	276	311	61	100	58·6	58	98	97
16 Above ..	125	309	..	..	60	59	102	104

From the above the following facts stand out:—

(i) Height of children (boys) are below the standard from the age of eight and onwards in Calcutta while in other municipal areas it is below par from the age of 7 onwards.

(ii) Weight of the children is below par throughout the school-going age (5—16) both in Calcutta and in other municipal areas but as compared to Calcutta, the boys of other municipal areas are on the whole heavier. This shows that they have either better nourishment, or suffer from less hardship or suffer less from illness or a combination or combinations of these factors.

26. School Hygiene work by the Sanitary Inspectors in rural areas.— During the year, the Sanitary Inspectors examined 11,792 students in 350 schools. During the course of their work they vaccinated 7,783 students and inoculated 6,800 students.

CHAPTER IX.**Health Propaganda.**

27. **Health Propaganda.**—No important health exhibition was held anywhere of the Province due to communal disturbances during the year under report. Health exhibitions on miniature scale were however held in a few places and as usual health posters, leaflets and pamphlets were supplied to the authorities of these exhibitions on requisition.

CHAPTER X.

Vaccination.

28. **Vaccination and Staff.**—The total number of vaccinators employed in the Province during 1946 was 951 (772 in rural and 179 in urban areas).

The total number of vaccination operations performed in the Province was 6,215,160 consisting of 704,881 primary and 5,510,279 revaccinations. The total number of successful vaccinations performed was 2,158,774 of which 565,252 were primary and 1,593,522 revaccinations. The ratio of successful vaccination per mille of population was 101.5.

(i) **Vaccination in rural areas.**—5,052,344 vaccinations consisting of 604,222 primary and 4,448,122 revaccinations were performed in the rural areas during 1946. The total number of successful vaccinations performed was 1,843,175 of which 492,557 were primary and 1,359,618 revaccinations.

(ii) **Vaccination in municipalities.**—The number of vaccinations done in the municipal towns and in Calcutta during the year:—

	Primary.	Revaccination.	Total.	Deaths from smallpox.	Rate per 1,000.
Municipal towns	41,977	346,179	388,156	260	.11
Calcutta	28,080	573,404	601,484	124	.06
Total of towns including Calcutta	70,057	919,583	989,640	384	.09

The percentage of successful primary vaccinations was 42.8 in the urban and 83.7 in the rural areas during 1946. The ratio of successful vaccination per mille of population was 56.5 in urban and 110.6 in rural areas. The total number of small-pox cases treated in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in Calcutta was 1,017 and that in the districts excluding Calcutta was 325.

(iii) **Degree of protection afforded against smallpox.**—The percentage of persons successfully vaccinated to the total population was 11.1 during the year 1946.

29. **Bengal Vaccine Institute.**—The total number of calves vaccinated during the year 1946 were 3,655 against 4,451 in 1945 and 3,759 in 1944.

The average yield of pulp per calf was 395.8 grains approximately in 1946 against 292 grains and 400 grains during 1945 and 1944, respectively. 7,233,050 grains vaccine lymph were produced in 1946 against 9,778,975 grains and 7,267,704 grains in 1945 and 1944, respectively.

6,812,970 grains of vaccine lymph were issued during the year 1946, against 10,383,041 grains and 14,021,843 grains in 1945 and 1944. It is a point to note that this Institute has managed to meet the demand of whole Province together with Military, Indian States, Tea-Gardens, Railways, Calcutta Corporation, etc., without purchasing a single grain from outside. The cost of manufacturing of vaccine lymph was 3.1 pies per grain.

The total expenditure including overhead charges for supervision amounted to Rs. 11,42,294-7-3 during the year 1946 against Rs. 95,424-5-9 and Rs. 80,766-9-6 in 1945 and 1944, respectively. The increase in expenditure was due to reorganisation of the Institute by appointing certain staff and the increased hireage of calves as well as for the purchase of miscellaneous articles required for the Institute.

The total sale proceeds of vaccine lymph including cash V.P.P. and B.T. was Rs. 1,83,979-8. It is gratifying to note that this Institute made a net income of Rs. 69,685-0-9 and stood as one of the paying department of the Government.

All the samples of vaccine lymph were tested by the Superintendent himself in the Vaccine Institute both for purity and potency with very satisfactory result.

CHAPTER XI.

Other Public Health Activities.

30. **Industrial Hygiene.**—During the year under review 4 plans for the installation of sewage disposal works in mills and factories were approved after scrutiny from sanitary and public health point of view, detailed below:—

Name of the mill and factory.	Type of sewage purification work.	Serial number.	Number of daily users.
Nuddea Mills Naihati	Septic tank ..	1	50
Lalkoti Solika Works, Raniganj	Ditto ..	2	100
Hindusthan wire and Metal Products, Bhatpara	Ditto ..	3	50
India Paper Pulp Factory-Halisahar ..	Ditto ..	4	1,500

Defects found out by the Inspector of Septic Tank Installations during the course of inspections of the working of the sewage purification plants attached to the industrial concerns were either corrected on the spot or pointed out to the managers for their immediate correction. One hundred and sixty-one samples of sewage effluent and trade waste effluent collected from 3 municipal sewerage and 37 mills and factories were examined chemically at the Bengal Public Health Laboratory during the year under review for giving necessary advice and instructions after interpreting the result of their analysis. Monthly returns sent by the Mill Managers showing the working of the sewage disposal work attached to the respective mills were scrutinised and necessary advice given. Vaccination against small-pox and inoculation against cholera were carried out by the factory medical officers amongst the workers. Steps were taken on the complaint about sources of nuisance and danger to public health against mills and factories and local bodies.

31. **Asansol Mining Settlement.**—The vital statistical figures for 1946 as compared with those of the preceding year are furnished below:—

	1945.	1946.
Total births	6,673	8,926
Birth rate	14.6	19.5
Total death	5,873	5,729
Death rate	12.8	12.5
Infant death	676	757
Infant mortality rate	101.3	84.8
Death rate from—		
Cholera	0.22	0.27
Small-pox	0.58	0.07
Fevers (including malaria)	7.32	7.59
Pneumonia	0.23	0.22
Respiratory Diseases	0.35	0.41
Dysentery and diarrhoea	0.42	0.29
Other causes	3.72	3.68

32. **Cooch Behar State.**—Chief vital statistics reflecting the public health condition of the State during 1946 as compared with that of 1945 are furnished below:—

	1945.	1946.
Number of births	6,774	10,217
Birth rate	10.5	15.8
Number of deaths	10,936	10,104
Death rate	17.0	15.7
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 of live-birth) ..	176.3	116.8

The above figures reveal that the birth-rate in 1946 increased by 50.8 per cent. and death-rate decreased by 7.0 per cent. from that of the previous year thus indicating an improved state of public health in general, during the year under report.

Public Analyst.

33. (A) **Bengal Public Health Laboratory.**—In 1946, water samples were received for analysis from 60 mills under the Indian Jute Mills Association, 15 municipal waterworks and from the waterworks of the Calcutta Port Commissioners at Budge Budge and the Engineering College, Sibpur. Some samples from Government, private parties, commercial concerns and jails were also received. Altogether 1,561 samples of water were examined chemically and 2,937 bacteriologically as against 1,686 and 3,463 in 1945. The work stated above relates only the area included in the State of West Bengal.

A special bacteriological examination was performed for investigating bacillus pestis infection in rats sent by the Port Health Officer from fumigated ships and rodents trapped in the port area during the year in respect of 2,038 rats as against 2,151 in the preceding year besides 6 disinfectants and 157 other samples against a nil figure on both these items in 1945. One hundred and sixty-one samples of sewage effluents received from 3 municipalities and 37 different mills, factories and workshops were also examined during 1946 against 36 in 1945.

The total number of samples of foodstuffs received for examination during 1946 was 2,250 including 617 samples from the Government hospitals in Calcutta against 5,518 in 1945. Of the samples received during the year, 119 samples were counterparts of samples already analysed and declared genuine by a District or Municipal Public Health Laboratory. This was done with a view to check up the work of these laboratories and to improve their efficiency of work. The number of samples of foodstuffs from district boards and municipalities analysed and percentage of adulteration for 1946 as compared with 1945 and 1944 are furnished below:—

Food stuffs	District boards.				Municipalities.			
	Number of samples analysed in 1946.	Percentage found adulterated in 1946.	Percentage found adulterated in		Number of samples analysed in 1946.	Percentage found adulterated in 1946.	Percentage found adulterated in	
			1945.	1944.			1945.	1944.
Mustard oil ..	1,048	43.5	60.4	53.7	174	28.1	57.7	54.6
Ghee ..	31	61.3	58.6	67.4	26	53.8	60.2	62.2
Milk ..	49	93.9	68.5	83.7	72	81.9	67.1	85.3
Butter ..	3	100.0	100.0	100.0	5	60.0	58.3	86.4
Dahi ..	11	81.8	100.0	90.9	4	25.0	5.3	57.1
Channa ..	2	Nil	..	66.6	1	Nil	..	..
Arta and wheat flour	10	Nil	3.1	20.0	9	11.1	7.0	9.6
Tea ..	12	25.0	20.0	10.0	13	15.4	7.1	..
Sugar ..	2	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..
		Nil						

(B) **Darjeeling Municipal Laboratory**—(i) *Water*.—Four hundred and seventy-six samples of water from municipalities and other sources were examined, 55 chemically and 421 bacteriologically during 1946 as against 418 (60 chemically and 358 bacteriologically) in 1945.

(ii) *Sewage*.—One hundred and forty-four samples of sewage from municipalities were chemically examined against 120 in the preceding year.

(iii) *Foodstuff*.—Five hundred and sixty-two samples of foodstuff were examined and the result of examination was as under:—

Foodstuff.				Number of samples examined in 1946.	Number found adulterated in 1946.	Percentage of adulteration.	
						1945.	1946.
Milk	..	..	..	454	89	23.1	19.6
Butter	..	..	..	1	Nil	50.0	Nil
Ghee	..	..	..	20	14	27.3	70.0
Mustard oil	..	..	..	74	29	25.4	37.8
Other commodities	..	..	..	13		Nil	Nil
				562	132	23.0	23.5

The Laboratory manufactured 2,532 gallons of electrocrosis chlorine during the year, out of which 2,520 gallons were used for municipal purpose and the rest sold to public.

(C) **Bengal Vaccine Laboratory**.—A comparative statement regarding output, issue and receipt of vaccine from the year 1943-46 is given below:—

Year.	Opening balance in c.c.	Output in c.c.	Purchased in c.c.	Issued in c.c.	Closing balance in c.c.
1943 ..	4,95,700	42,31,775	21,62,760	62,75,870	6,14,365
1944 ..	6,14,365	68,73,802	1,06,76,052	1,63,96,365	17,67,852
1945 ..	17,67,852	79,27,088	Nil	86,95,540	9,99,400
1946 ..	9,99,400	85,07,952	Nil	87,75,865	7,31,487

		Total production. c.c.	Total expenditure Rs.	Cost of production.	Total income. Rs.
1946 ..	..	85,07,952	1,08,791 10 6	2.5 pice per c.c.	11,187**

Demonstration and classes for D.P.H. and M.B. students were held as usual during the year.

**The income is due to the sale of vaccine which includes supplies for private bodies such as Railways, Tea Gardens, etc.

34. **Singur Health Centre.**—The S. N. Mallick Model Health Centre, Singur, was inaugurated in January 1939 on a five-year co-operative basis between the Government of Bengal and the Rockefeller Foundation with the understanding that the Government would continue the unit. The results of four years of collaboration were not fully satisfactory. This naturally led to the consideration of the proposal for effecting such changes in the constitution of the model unit as were likely to produce results. Facilities available in this unit for studying rural health problems were being utilised by the institute as far as possible for the practical training (rural) as required under the D.P.H. syllabus. The proposed reorganisation of the unit was therefore an opportunity for the institute to have the unit modelled as a nucleus for its eventual development into a full-fledged rural community controlled practice field. The scheme of reorganisation has been sanctioned for five years on an experimental basis. The remodelled unit began to function from 3rd January 1944.

The objectives of the centre is to determine and demonstrate methods of public health administration which can bring essential medical protection to the rural population. An important feature of the scheme is the co-ordination of curative and preventive medical effort in order to achieve the maximum results. Without such co-ordination several branches of health administration, such as care of mothers and infants, school health, campaign against tuberculosis, leprosy and venereal diseases and even the control of other infectious diseases, cannot function at a desirable level of efficiency.

The administration of the scheme is vested in a Technical Advisory Committee designated to advise both the Governments of India and Bengal on all major lines of policy. The committee is composed of most of official connected with the administration of area. This committee has reviewed the two reports presenting the work done up to 31st May 1946 and have recommended extension of area of operation of the scheme including 4 more union boards in its scope. The details of the scheme of expansion, are now under scrutiny.

The work done in the Singur Health Centre during 1946 is presented below under three broad headings, viz., teaching, research and routine administration.

(i) **Teaching.**—The following groups of students were given field training during the year under review:—

- (1) D.P.H. and D.M.C.W. students, from 8th January 1946 to 8th February 1946.
- (2) Thirty students for Sanitary Inspector's training from 18th February 1946 to 29th March 1946.
- (3) District Organisers, Indian Red Cross Society, Bengal Provincial Branch (18 persons) from 1st April 1946 to 17th April 1946.
- (4) Seven Medical Officers from seven different Indian States were trained in three batches from 15th July 1946 to 3rd August 1946. Each batch had a field training course for a week.
- (5) Two Medical Officers of M. & C.W. Section from Cochin State were on field training from 24th June to 31st June 1946.
- (6) Thirty-one volunteers from five villages were trained in anti-malaria work.

(ii) **Research.**—The researches carried out in the Singur Health Centre are under the charge of the Professors of the institute. During the year under report there were three major investigations of which one was financed by the Government of India and two by the Rockefeller Foundation—

(1) *Nutrition Survey.*—This was sanctioned by the Government of India in the year 1945 and has been in progress throughout the year 1946. The survey included laboratory examinations of blood and urine for the estimation of vitamin contents. Using the "Score Card" method for assessing the state of nutrition, it was found that the average score for an individual was 1.4. Though the overall deficiencies were low, individual scoring was as high as 18 in some cases. It can be pointed out that the deficiencies were mostly slight.

The result of dietary surveys carried out during the period showed that through 77 per cent. of the families investigated consumed liberal amounts of proteins, the consumption of animal protein was low. Less than 10 per cent. of the families had anything near 50 per cent. of requirement of riboflavin and nicotinic acid in their diet. In 41 per cent. of the families fat consumption was less than 50 per cent. of requirement. Though iron and phosphorus intake were liberal, exact knowledge about the utilisation of the amounts in contrast to their content in foodstuffs as analysed by food value (tables) was obscure. It appeared that vitamin C content in food was adequate. None of the families investigated had more than 25 per cent. of requirement of preformed vitamin A in the diet. The provitamin carotene on the other hand was well represented in the diet. About 80 per cent. of the families consumed more than 50 per cent. of requirement.

(2) *Rural Water Standards.*—The investigations in rural water standards were continued from the previous year under the Professor of Sanitary Engineering and was completed in September, 1946. In India, bacteriological examination for coliform organisms in rural water supplies has not been of much help in judging the purity of the supply. Attempts are being made to see if examination for intestinal streptococci would prove to be of value. Suitable technique is being developed for this method.

(3) *Gastro-intestinal Diseases Enquiry.*—This also was continued from last year under the Professor of Epidemiology with the collaboration of the Professor of Microbiology. The work connected with this enquiry was in progress during the whole of 1946.

Investigations to determine the value of paludrine as an anti-malaria drug was initiated in October 1946 with funds provided from the Director's discretionary fund. The enquiry was in progress.

(iii) **Routine Administration.**—The routine administration of the area is carried on mainly through the staff provided by the Government of Bengal and supervised by the Assistant Professor of Public Health Administration of the Institute who is the officer-in-charge of administration of the centre. Full compliment of the staff was not available during the year under report and this no doubt caused a considerable amount of difficulty in carrying out the day to day administration of the centre.

The programme of routine administration of the centre is based on the scheme as approved by the Technical Advisory Committee. Details of the scheme have been printed in the form of a pamphlet entitled

"Singur Health Unit". The activities relating to routine administration can broadly be grouped under the following heads:—

- (1) General.
- (2) Vital Statistics.
- (3) Communicable Diseases control.
- (4) Environmental Hygiene.
- (5) Maternity and Child Welfare.
- (6) School Health.
- (7) Health Education.
- (8) Laboratory Facilities.

A brief account of work done under these heads during the year 1946 is presented below:—

(1) *General*.—In order to carry on the activities of the health centre with efficiency it is essential to secure the active collaboration of the people specially in the fields of registration of vital statistics, control of communicable diseases, environmental hygiene, malaria control and maternity and child welfare. With this end in view union board health committees and village health committees have been formed and their functions have been described in previous reports. The union health committees and the village health committees met 27 and 369 times, respectively, during the year under review.

(2) *Vital Statistics*.—The scheme for recording of vital statistics, were partially implemented in May 1945 when most of the village committees were formed and some of the *Hat Chitas* indented from the Government of Bengal in October 1944 were received. The full implementation of the scheme could, however, be given effect to only from the 1st of January, 1946. The scheme envisages an improvement on the existing system of collection of vital events through the agency of Chowkidar with the voluntary help rendered by one of the five members of the village health committees.

The main vital statistics for the year under report are given below. For comparative purposes corresponding figures for the years 1944 and 1945 are also given:—

	Number.			Rate per 1000.		
	1944.	1945.	1946.	1944.	1945.	1946.
Births	1,943	1,773	2,660	22.9	28.3	42.5
Deaths	1,332	1,314	1,036	21.2	20.9	16.5
Infant deaths	243	295	337	168.9	166.4	126.3
Maternal deaths	16	14	25	11.1	7.9	9.4

Deaths from—	Number.			Rate per 1000.		
	1944.	1945.	1946.	1944.	1945.	1946.
Small-pox	18	135	3	28.7	215.2	4.8
Cholera	73	55	42	116.4	87.7	66.9
Enteric fever	26	32	22	41.4	51.0	35.1
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	145	102	79	231.1	162.6	125.9
Malaria	280	194	103	414.4	309.2	164.2

(3) *Communicable Diseases Control*.—With the co-operation of the village health committee members it has become possible to obtain information about the occurrence of infectious diseases such as cholera and smallpox with much less delay than in the past. The existence of the public health laboratory in the health centre area has also facilitated the diagnosis of cases and the taking of preventive measures without delay. No facilities exist for isolating cases of infectious diseases but the importance of segregating the patients in a separate part of the house is emphasised by the staff of the health centre with appreciable response. As a result of organised campaign through the collaboration of the village health committee members and the school teachers specially trained in hygiene under the scheme, it was possible to carry out immunisation against smallpox and cholera without much objection from the public. Attacks and deaths from smallpox and cholera, the number of vaccinations, cholera inoculations and disinfections carried out during the year are given below:—

Smallpox.

	Number of villages affected.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Primary vaccination.	Re-vaccination.
1945	45	234	135	2,081	9,776
1946	4	5	3	1,586	6,606

Cholera.

	Number of villages affected.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Inoculations.	Disinfection.	
					House.	Tank and Doba.
1945	31	135	55	4,180	82	63
1946	27	102	42	4,575	94	66

Epidemiological investigations of cholera cases in the centre area were carried out. The details of work done in this connection are given below:—

<i>Epidemiological Investigation.</i>	1945.	1946.
Number of cases investigated (including contacts)	.. 54	142
Number of faeces samples examined	.. .. 66	162
<i>Result.</i>	38 Ogawa 6 N. Agg.	13 Ogawa 15 Inaba 10 N. Agg.
Number of water samples examined	.. .. 126	616
<i>Result.</i>	27 Ogawa 2 Inaba 7 N. Agg.	6 Ogawa 1 Inaba 222 N. Agg.

Typhoid.—One hundred and eight T.A.B. inoculations were given in the area in connection with the cases which occurred in the area during the year.

Malaria.—The factors which determined the policy in regard to malaria control in the health centre area are—

(1) To determine control methods for the area as a whole within the economic practicability;

(2) To provide a teaching demonstration field to all types of health personnel; and

(3) To control malaria in the vicinity of the health centre for the protection of the staff.

The control measures adopted therefore varies in different parts of the area and the work carried out during the year under report may be grouped under two headings, viz.

(a) *Singur proper*.—The area of about one square mile around the health centre building; and

(b) *Area outside Singur proper*.—The real functional difference between Singur proper and the area outside Singur is that, in the former, malaria control work is carried out by technical personnel and paid workers of the Health Centre assisted by villagers while in the latter, anti-malaria operations are carried out by village volunteers with limited technical supervision of the health centre staff, except in regard to adult spray killing in two villages. The control work is based strictly on entomological survey and on species sanitation, i.e., treating only those places where *A. philippinensis*, the only known vector in the area, is found breeding.

(a) *Singur proper*.—Only anti-larval measures are carried out in this area. Potential breeding places were surveyed weekly and those found breeding *A. philippinensis* were cleaned and larvacides applied. In addition a large number of potential breeding places were cleaned with a view to minimise breeding. The larvacide used in most cases was diesel oil and in some cases Paris green. In order to assess the results regular records of spleen census, collection of adult mosquitoes from catching stations and results of dissection are maintained. The results as judged by the comparative spleen census are satisfactory though there was some exacerbation in both the experimental and control villages due to the cyclical variation of the diseases in 1943-44. The results since 1941 are given in table below. For comparative purpose the spleen census of the village of Ghanoshyampur which is just outside the Singur proper area and has more or less the same malaria endemicity and where no anti-malarial measures were carried out during the year under report is given.

			Experimental villages (Jalaghata, Apurbapur and Ratampur (part))			Control village (Ghaneshyampur).		
			Number of children examined.	Number with enlarged spleen.	Percentage.	Number of children examined.	Number with enlarged spleen.	Percentage.
1941	..	..	547	133	24.3	73	20	27.3
1942	..	..	464	52	11.2	78	21	26.9
1943	..	..	491	16	3.2	86	10	11.6
1944	..	..	494	49	9.9	71	26	36.6
1945	..	..	473	19	4.0	84	34	40.4
1946	..	..	397	11	2.7	99	29	32.2

(b) *Area outside Singur.*—Anti-malaria work in this area was limited to adult spray killing in 2 villages and anti-larval work in 14 villages.

(1) *Adult spray killing.*—Regular weekly spraying in the villages of Mallikpur and Jamirbar which was started in 1944 was continued. The object of this scheme is to demonstrate to the people that malaria can be controlled at a cost within their economic means provided they undertake the work voluntarily under the supervision of Health Centre staff. One hundred and twelve dwelling rooms and 58 cattle-sheds were sprayed regularly once a week for a period of 7 months.

The insecticide used was pyrocyde kerosene mixture and 3 coolies working 5 hours a day covered the whole area in 3 days. The results are encouraging as the spleen indices in the experimental villages show marked decrease compared to the control villages. The spleen census are given below:—

Spleen Census.

Name of the village.		1944.	1945.	1946.	
		Percentage.	Percentage.	Percentage.	
Mallikpur	.. ..	31.4	31.8	25.0	} Experimental villages.
Jamirbar	.. ..	47.05	37.4	13.6	
Athulia	.. ..	50.0	47.0	37.2	Control village.

(2) *Anti-larval measures.*—In addition to the 6 villages taken up in the previous year 8 other villages were taken up during the year under report. Anti-larval measures consisted of regular surveys of potential breeding places and cleaning and larvacide treatment of those found breeding *A. phillipinensis*. The larvacide used was Paris green mixed with road dust. Paris green was supplied by the health centre; road dust was collected, sieved and the mixture prepared by village volunteers. Weekly survey and control of positive breeding places was done by the village volunteers under the supervision of the centre staff. The spleen census record of these villages show that anti-larval method on self-help basis is producing results.

Anti-malaria drugs (mainly mepacrine) were distributed by the health centre staff to fever patients during their visits to the villages. During the year under report 857 cases were treated.

(iv) **Environmental Hygiene**—(i) *Safe water-supply.*—Considerable progress has been made in the programme laid down for the provision of safe water-supply to all the inhabitants in the area. The target is to provide not less than one tube-well per 200 persons irrespective of area. From the distance point of view it is aimed that no one should walk more than a furlong to go to a tube-well. During the year under report 32 new tube-wells were sunk, 11 were resunk and 3 were cleaned to restore their yield. Repairs of tube-wells were carried out whenever occasion arose. To enable prompt receipts of reports of tube-wells requiring attention by the maintenance gang a survey was made of the tube-wells and were numbered. During the year 612 repairs were carried out and about 90 per cent. of the tube-wells in the area were maintained in good order by the maintenance gang.

The expenditure for carrying out the programme for resinking of derelict tube-wells as well as sinking of new tube-wells mentioned above was met out of the total grant of Rs. 34,000 during the 2 years 1944-45 and 1945-46.

(ii) *Safe disposal of human excreta.*—The provision of tube-wells have been linked with the construction of bored hole latrines by the villagers. A tube-well is newly sunk or an old tube-well of an area which is not functioning is resunk, if 50 per cent. of the villagers of the affected area construct bored hole latrines at their own cost. On this basis the villagers were induced to put down 787 bore hole latrines in the area during the year under report, as against 509 in the previous year.

It may be stated that on an average 40 per cent. of the bored hole latrines are being used regularly, 50 per cent. are used only during the night or during the rainy season when people find it difficult to go to the field and the rest 10 per cent. are not used.

(v) **Maternity and Child Welfare.**—The work in this section was greatly handicapped due to shortage of personnel. New workers required a period of introduction to the field and initiation into the procedures and techniques of the unit, which further reduced the total period of the effective service. Particulars regarding the work are given below.—

Clinic work.			; Singur- Balarambati area.	Bora- Begumpur area.	Total.
Pre-natal 1st visit	..	..	186	201	387
Pre-natal re-visit	..	..	278	336	614
Infant 1st visit	..	..	229	148	377
Infant re-visit	..	..	343	348	691
Toddler 1st visit	..	..	163	147	310
Toddler re-visit	..	..	215	189	404
Friendly visit	..	..	588	177	765
Post-natal visit	..	..	185	278	463

One thousand two hundred and seventy-five cases of scabies were treated in the clinics.

Home Visits—

Pre-natal 1st visit	..	..	1,333	903	2,236
Pre-natal re-visit	..	..	1,719	2,426	4,145
Infant 1st visit	..	..	564	675	1,239
Friendly visit	..	..	155	79	234
Post-natal visit	..	..	447	333	780

During the home visits the maternity staff conducted abdominal palpation in 1,274 cases, estimation of haemoglobin percentages in 793 cases,

urin analysis for 761 cases, blood slides for M.P. taken from 53 cases, vaccination in 614 cases and 218 confinements.

In order to facilitate the home visiting work of the maternity and child welfare staff arrangements were made for numbering the houses in the area and marking each house with a tin plate indicating the number.

(vi) **Midwifery Services.**—Sixty-four months were admitted for confinement to the maternity home during the period under review. In addition 16 cases of anaemia of pregnancy, and 8 cases for other complaints such as toxæmia of pregnancy, high blood pressure were admitted and attended to. The staff, midwife and two dais conducted 218 cases in the district.

(vii) **Training of dais and volunteers.**—Dai training which was suspended in February 1945 due to lack of persons coming forward for this training was re-started in November, 1946, with four students. One of them, however, left before she completed the training. The other three completed the course, and are now working in the centre area under the supervision of the centre staff.

Nine women volunteers were trained to help the centre staff in their work during the year. They helped the staff at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, took part in the mothercraft classes and also helped the staff in collecting children for vaccination and pregnant women for examination by the health staff. Twenty-nine mothercraft classes and 13 little mother classes and 5 group talks were held during the year under review.

(viii) **School Health.**—The general programme of school health work was carried out in 30 Government aided schools. In two schools, however, the full programme could not be carried out as the trained teachers of these two schools left the school. Forty-four school teachers who were given training in school health work participated in the programme. The details of work carried out during the year are given below:—

(a) *Physical examination of school children.*—Out of 2,904 school children 1,059 students over and above those examined during previous years, were examined during the year under review from classes I to IV. The total number of students found defective was 778 (73.4 per cent.) with 1,604 total defects. During the examinations 158 guardians were present in the school. The following are the major defects noted during the physical examination:—

Malnutrition—26.3 per cent.

Uncleanliness—1.3 per cent.

Caries teeth—32.2 per cent.

Glandular enlargement—19.2 per cent.

Ch. Tonsillitis—32.2 per cent.

Scabies—6.1 per cent.

Enlarged Spleen—4.9 per cent.

Pediculosis—0.3 per cent.

Defective Vision—1.3 per cent.

S. O. M.—2.7 per cent.

(b) *Measurement of height and weight.*—This was done by the trained school teachers under the supervision of the Rural Medical Officers of Health, three times during the period under review. The students were classed into 3 groups, viz.,—

Group A—Standard weight and up to 10 per cent. over standard.

Group B—Up to 10 per cent. below the standard.

Group C—More than 10 per cent. below the standard.

	Number of students examined.	Singur-Balarambatl area.			Number of students examined.	Bora-Begumpur area.		
		A	B	C		A	B	C
1st term ..	1,307	82 (6.27 percent-age).	332 (25.4 percent-age).	893 (68.9 percent-age).	1,139	50 (4.3 percent-age).	330 (28.9 percent-age).	759 (66.8 percent-age).
2nd term ..	1,262	146 (11.57 percent-age).	343 (27.1 percent-age).	773 (61.3 percent-age).	1,104	97 (8.8 percent-age).	332 (30.1 percent-age).	575 (61.1 percent-age).
3rd term ..	1,252	152 (12.14 percent-age).	382 (30.5 percent-age).	718 (62.7 percent-age).	*(Not available).	*(Not available).		

* These figures are not available as during the third term the post of the R. M. O. H. in this area remained vacant.

(c) *Communicable diseases control in schools.*—Systematic vaccination against smallpox and immunisation against cholera were carried out in all the schools.

Out of 2,904 students, 2,748 (94.6 per cent.) were protected against smallpox, 2,207 (72.9 per cent.), received anti-cholera inoculation and 248 (8.5 per cent.) received T.A.B. vaccines.

(d) *School sanitation.*—Fifty-two bored hole latrines and 56 urinals provided in the schools were maintained during the year.

(c) *Health Restoration of School Children—Correction of defects.*—(i) *At Schools.*—Each school has been provided with a first aid box equipped with medicines and appliances for treating minor ailments like scabies, ringworm, minor injuries, etc. Treatment is given by the trained teacher and the students were treated for the following main ailments, viz., minor injuries (728), scabies (934), malaria (366), ringworm (50), acute conjunctive (240), gastrointestinal diseases (68) and other causes (225).

(ii) *At school clinics.*—Two weekly clinics were held by the Rural Medical Officers of Health one in each unit for correction of defects, malaria, chronic otitis media, scabies with secondary infection, hookworm, conjunctivitis, etc. During the year 1,310 pupils were treated at these clinics as against 742 in the previous year.

(iii) *At Calcutta hospitals.*—Arrangements for the treatment of defective children at Calcutta hospitals were made in collaboration with the hospital authorities of Calcutta Medical College and Calcutta Dental Hospital from November 1945.

The following is the record of treatment given to the school children in different institutions in Calcutta:—

Name of Unit.	Dental Hospital.	Calcutta Medical College Hospitals.			
		Ear, Nose, Throat Section.	Eye Department.	Medical Outdoor.	Surgical Outdoor.
Singur-Balarambati	135	71	..	1	1
Bera and Begumpur	113	33	4	3	9
Total	248	104	4	4	10

Eighty-three per cent. of the attendance at the Dental Hospital was for extraction of caries teeth and the rest for filling and cleaning. Out of 104 children sent to ear, nose and throat section of the Calcutta Medical College 90 per cent. were advised removal of tonsils and 41·3 per cent. of the pupils had tonsillectomy done during the year.

(f) *Health Education.*—(1) *Morning inspection.*—In each school morning inspections for personal cleanliness regarding teeth, nail, hair, skin and clothing and for detection of minor ailments were held by the trained teachers of the schools and defects, if any, were corrected on the spot. Regular scabies drill was undertaken with the help of the school teachers and monitors.

(2) *Scoring of health habit booklet.*—In order to help the students in the formation of health habits, each student is provided with health habit booklet which is compiled, assessed and represented on a chart.

(3) *Teaching of Hygiene in classes*—(a) *Direct teaching.*—Special periods are allotted to the trained teachers of schools for teaching hygiene on practical lines. Besides this, the Rural Medical Officers of Health during their visits give health talks to the students on personal hygiene and communicable diseases.

(b) *Dramatisation and recitation.*—Special dramas depicting the sources, spread and control of communicable diseases have been compiled by the Rural Medical Officers of Health, and school teachers and were played by the teachers and students. Special short poems on malaria and other diseases were prepared by the school teachers for recitation in the schools.

(4) *Field visits.*—Students were taken by the trained teachers to the local markets, fly breeding places and mosquito breeding places. The risks from taking exposed food and the diseases transmitted by insects were explained to them on the spot and they were given elementary instruction in the control on flies and mosquitoes.

(5) *Parent-teacher association.*—These were organised in 17 schools in order to ensure a healthy co-operation between teachers and guardians.

(ix) **Health Education.**—In addition to the health education programme in schools detailed above education of the public in matters of health was undertaken by the members of the staff in the course of their visits to the villages. Group talks and magic lantern shows were given by the staff on public health subjects such as prevention of cholera, malaria, smallpox, importance of nutrition, maternal and child care, etc. Leaflets on prevention of smallpox were printed and circulated during the smallpox season.

(x) **Laboratory facilities.**—Proper diagnosis of diseases through laboratory facilities is an essential requirement for treatment as well as prevention. The Public Health Laboratory at Singur not only examines the clinical materials sent from the centre clinics but also provides for free examination of materials sent by the dispensary authorities and private practitioners in the area.

In conclusion, it may be stated that the results obtained during this short period under difficult conditions and without the full compliment of the staff are encouraging and gives confidence that if properly tackled the health of our rural population can be substantially improved within a short time.

35. **Nutrition and Dietary work.**—The posts of the Nutrition Officer and the Lady Doctor of the cadre of Sub-Assistant Surgeon were vacant throughout the year. As a result no nutrition and dietary work could be carried out during the year.

36. **Communal riots.**—There was a severe communal riot in Greater Calcutta and its neighbourhood in August 1946. The riot was of unprecedented ferocity. The casualties ran into thousands. There was an immediate break-down in the conservancy service of the Calcutta Corporation. Corpses, garbage and rubbish lay scattered all over the city and its suburbs. The Health Directorate immediately took up the question of selection of suitable sites for the disposal of the dead bodies, collection and removal of corpses, disinfection of the sites after the removal of the corpses and rubbish heaps with liberal use of bleaching powder.

The supply of unfiltered water had also stopped—latrine and sanitary fittings could not be flushed. Free supply of bleaching powder was made for disinfecting latrines and drains specially in the unsewered and bustee areas. Luckily there was no interference with the filtered water-supply, nevertheless steps were taken to keep up a high concentration of free chlorine in the filtered water to minimise the chances of water-borne epidemics. Over 200 rescue homes had cropped up where evacuees from different parts of the city and its suburbs had taken shelter. All these homes were immediately supplied with disinfectants. Arrangements were also made for the inoculation of the inmates against cholera. Equipments such as syringes, spare needles, iodine, methylated spirit, cotton wool, quinine sulph. and mepacrine tablets were liberally issued by the Health Directorate. It is a matter of great satisfaction to note that in spite of all the circumstances brought about by the riot situation being favourable for a flaring up of epidemics of cholera, dysentery, etc., such an outbreak was effectively prevented. Luckily the rains also helped in preventing the outbreak of epidemics like that of cholera, dysentery, etc.

Following to the wake of the Calcutta riot communal disturbances broke out in the rural areas in the Noakhali and Tippera districts in East Bengal in October 1946. Thousands of panic-stricken refugees mostly women and children ran away from their homes and flocked to the neighbouring districts as well as to the various railheads and steamer stations. The sudden overcrowding of these places was a serious menace to the health of the refugees as well as of the local residents. The Health Directorate had to mobilise a large number of Doctors, Sanitary Inspectors and assistants and mobile medical units and post them to the different congested places to look after the water-supply and sanitary arrangements as well as to carry out preventive inoculations and vaccinations with the result that outbreak of epidemic diseases were entirely prevented. Tons of bleaching powder and also other epidemic stores were sent out from Calcutta. Towards the end of the year—communal riots also flared up in the adjoining Province of Bihar. Thousands

of refugees migrated to the neighbouring districts in Bengal as well as to Calcutta. Similar Public Health measures as had been adopted earlier in case of the refugees in the districts of Noakhali and Tippera, were also taken for the refugees from Bihar. Epidemic doctors, mobile medical units and Sanitary Inspectors were posted to the different refugee camps and their work was supervised by the Subdivisional Health Officers and Circle Assistant Directors.

A large number of centres had also been opened in Calcutta and Howrah for giving temporary shelter to the refugees from East Bengal and Bihar. These centres were regularly visited by departmental doctors and extra staff deputed for the purpose of pushing on disinfection, inoculation and vaccination work. No epidemics occurred anywhere among the refugees.

Personal Proceedings-Staff, 1946.

37. Personal Proceedings—

Director of Public Health, Bengal—Major M. Jafar, I.M.S.

Deputy Director of Public Health, Bengal—Capt. J. D. Singha, M.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P. & S., D.T.M. & H.L.M., D.P.H. (I.M.S., late).

Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Health, Bengal—Mr. S. C. Bhattacharjee, M.A., B.C.S. and H. Huq, B.C.S.

Director of Public Health Laboratory, Bengal—Dr. A. K. Sen, B.Sc., M.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Malaria Engineer—Mr. G. C. Ghosh, B.E.C.E., M.R.S.L., A.M.I.C.E. (Lond.).

Inspector of Septic Tank Installation—Dr. M. Ahmed, M.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Director of Public Health, Presidency Circle—Dr. Md. Fahimuddin, B.Sc., M.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. up to 15th April and Dr. Md. Nasiruddin, M.B., D.P.H., from 16th April.

Assistant Director of Public Health, Malaria Research—Dr. Md. Nasiruddin, M.B., D.P.H., up to 15th April and Dr. Fahimuddin, B.Sc., M.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., from 16th April.

Assistant Director of Public Health, Burdwan Circle—Dr. S. Ahmed, M.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Director of Public Health, School Hygiene—Dr. N. N. Roy, M.B., D.P.H. and Dr. K. Khan, M.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Director of Public Health—Leprosy—Dr. K. P. Bhattacharjee, M.B., D.P.H., from 8th August.

Superintendent, Maternity and Child Welfare—Dr. Mrs. I. Roy, M.B., D.P.H.

Entomologist—Dr. M. O. T. Iyenger, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Superintendent, Bengal Vaccine Laboratory—Dr. J. Abedin, M.B.

Assistant to Assistant Director of Public Health, Malaria Research, Bengal—Dr. P. Sur, M.B., D.P.H.

Superintendent of Vital Statistics and Vaccination—Dr. P. G. Chowdhury, B.Sc., M.B., D.P.H.

Entomologist, Malaria Survey and Control—Dr. P. Sen, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.).

Epidemiologist—Dr. G. C. Sinha, M.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Malarialogist—Dr. K. Hossain, M.M.F., D.P.H.

Officer-in-charge of Training, Singur Health Centre—Dr. P. C. Sen,
M.B., D.P.H.

Nutrition Officer—vacant.

Rural Medical Officer of Health, Singur Health Centre—Dr. H. K.
Modak, M.B., D.P.H.

Special Officer, Tuberculosis Control, Western Circle—Dr. S. Majumder,
M.B.

Medical Inspector of School Hygiene—Dr. B. Das, M.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.

Superintendent, Vaccine Institute—Dr. A. Rahman, M.B., D.P.H.

In the absence of relevant service records of many of the Subdivisional Health Officers who opted for Pakistan, the names of these officers have been totally omitted.

Part II—Appendices

Annual Form No. 1.—BIRTHS registered in the districts of the West Bengal during the year 1946.

1		2		3			4			5			6	
No.		Districts.		Estimated mid-year population for 1946.			Number of births registered (exclusive of still-births).			Ratio births per 1,000 of estimated mid-year population.			Mean ratio of births per 1,000 during five years (1938-42).	
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1	Burdwan	1,003,778	902,833	1,912,631	25,446	23,397	48,843	13.3	12.2	25.5	13.5	12.7	26.2	
2	Birbhum	523,478	526,489	1,049,967	15,466	14,910	30,406	14.6	14.3	29.1	16.8	16.2	33.0	
3	Bankura	663,120	649,152	1,312,172	19,841	18,589	38,430	15.1	14.2	29.3	15.3	14.6	29.9	
4	Midnapore	1,643,292	1,575,078	3,218,370	46,332	43,933	90,265	14.4	13.6	28.0	13.4	12.7	26.1	
5	Hooghly	760,871	653,387	1,414,258	14,180	16,906	35,086	12.8	11.9	24.7	13.1	11.9	25.0	
6	Howrah	827,805	654,550	1,482,355	14,069	12,686	26,775	9.5	8.6	18.1	10.0	9.1	19.1	
7	24 Parganas	2,025,558	1,676,673	3,702,231	39,300	35,274	74,574	10.6	9.5	20.1	11.9	11.0	22.9	
8	Calcutta	1,400,570	610,908	2,011,478	17,454	15,957	33,411	8.6	7.9	16.5	7.0	5.9	12.9	
9	Nadia	447,260	417,384	864,644	13,170	12,668	25,838	15.2	14.7	29.9	17.8	16.6	34.4	
10	Murshidabad	817,199	808,277	1,625,476	24,512	23,022	47,534	15.1	14.2	29.3	16.8	16.1	32.9	
11	West Dinajpur	306,725	275,655	582,380	9,122	8,576	17,698	15.7	14.7	30.4	13.4	12.7	26.1	
12	Jalpaiguri	404,693	341,377	746,070	13,035	12,666	25,701	17.5	16.2	33.6	15.6	13.9	29.5	
13	Darjeeling	190,665	174,479	365,144	5,392	5,088	10,480	14.5	13.7	28.2	15.9	15.0	30.9	
14	Malda	433,270	430,173	863,443	10,529	9,395	19,924	12.2	10.9	23.1	10.3	9.4	19.7	
Total		11,462,327	9,704,525	21,166,852	271,868	252,497	524,365	12.8	11.9	24.7	13.0	12.1	25.1	

Annual Form No. 1 (A)—STILL-BIRTHS registered according to class and sex in the districts of West Bengal during the year 1946.

No.	Districts.	Still-births.												Percentage ratio to total births.	
		Hindus.		Muslims.		Buddhists.		Christians.		Other classes.		Total.			
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
															Total.
1	Burdwan	242	143	48	63	..	..	..	1	4	1	294	208	502	1.0
2	Birbhum	467	334	154	111	..	..	..	..	12	11	633	456	1,089	3.5
3	Bankura	92	71	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	77	175	.5
4	Midnapore	646	554	28	31	..	..	1	1	21	25	696	611	1,307	1.4
5	Hooghly	95	67	8	20	..	..	..	..	..	1	103	88	191	.5
6	Howrah	344	143	80	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	424	177	601	2.2
7	24-Parganas	276	182	133	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	409	285	694	.9
8	Calcutta	1,101	928	370	259	..	..	23	25	28	20	1,522	1,262	2,784	7.7
9	Nadia	123	94	107	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	230	184	414	1.6
10	Murshidabad	409	314	446	280	..	..	..	..	1	..	856	594	1,450	3.0
11	West Dinajpur	218	164	161	120	..	..	1	..	32	20	412	304	716	3.9
12	Jalpaiguri	447	363	121	119	..	..	5	3	23	25	596	450	1,046	4.0
13	Darjeeling	236	142	17	17	31	37	1	3	24	20	309	219	528	4.8
14	Malda	133	107	116	128	..	..	..	..	19	11	268	246	514	2.5
Total		4,829	3,551	1,795	1,406	31	37	31	33	164	134	6,850	5,161	12,011	2.2

Annual Form No. II—DEATHS registered in the districts of West Bengal during the year 1946.

No.	Districts.	Average population per square mile.	Deaths.			Deaths per 1,000 of estimated mid-year population.							Injury.	All other causes.	All causes.			Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during five years (1935-42).		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Male.			Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Bardwan Division.																				
1	Burdwan	707	18,531	16,933	35,519	2	7	..	10.4	6	1.4	3	4.9	13.4	13.3	13.6	20.3	21.3	20.8	
2	Birbhum	599	15,779	15,982	31,761	1	4	..	24.2	2	8	2	4.3	30.1	30.7	30.4	24.5	23.6	24.1	
3	Bankura	496	12,357	10,877	23,234	2	1	..	10.5	6	1.4	3	4.5	13.6	16.8	17.7	21.2	20.5	20.8	
4	Midnapore	611	27,216	26,063	53,279	1	01	..	9.8	9	1.5	4	3.9	16.5	16.5	16.5	17.8	17.8	17.8	
5	Hooghly	1,167	11,645	10,554	22,199	4	2	..	6.1	1.5	2.1	4	5.0	15.3	16.0	15.6	16.6	13.1	17.3	
6	Howrah	2,642	12,911	11,598	24,509	0	3	..	4.4	2.5	2.4	6	5.5	15.6	17.7	16.5	12.7	14.7	13.7	
Presidency Division.																				
7	24-Parganas	916	25,649	22,691	48,340	5	00	..	6.4	7	1.1	4	3.9	12.7	13.5	13.1	13.4	14.7	14.4	
8	Calcutta	59,966	20,249	15,888	36,137	4	06	001	2.7	1.3	4.4	5	8.0	14.5	25.6	17.9	12.5	21.7	15.4	
9	Nadia	573	12,619	12,212	24,831	1.5	5	..	19.3	6	9	4	5.6	23.2	29.3	23.7	23.6	24.2	23.9	
10	Murshidabad	788	23,626	23,165	46,791	8	5	..	19.6	3	5	3	6.3	23.9	28.7	25.8	21.0	19.3	20.2	
11	West Dinajpur	419	8,715	7,661	16,376	6	6	..	16.7	4	3.6	4	5.8	23.4	27.8	23.1	18.7	13.9	18.8	
12	Jalpaiguri	351	12,243	11,177	23,420	0.4	01	..	14.9	2.2	6.1	2	8.0	30.3	32.7	31.4	24.1	27.1	25.1	
13	Darjeeling	311	4,624	4,411	9,035	0.6	02	..	13.3	1.9	3.1	3	5.7	23.5	25.3	24.3	27.1	23.8	27.9	
14	Malda	621	10,117	9,139	19,256	1.2	1	..	16.3	7	4	3	2.7	23.4	21.2	22.3	14.1	13.7	13.9	
Total		760	216,331	198,356	414,687	5	2	0001	10.6	1.0	1.8	4	5.1	18.9	20.4	19.6	17.5	20.9	19.2	

Annual Form No. III—DEATHS registered in the districts (Rural Circles) and towns of West Bengal during each month of the year 1946.

40

No.	District.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.
A—RURAL DISTRICTS.														
1	Burdwan ..	2,968	2,865	3,333	2,814	2,759	2,207	1,947	2,320	2,236	2,959	3,557	3,964	33,959
2	Birbhum ..	2,485	2,215	2,910	2,885	2,187	1,729	1,674	1,960	1,853	3,203	4,237	4,807	31,645
3	Bankura ..	1,974	1,830	2,957	2,005	1,517	1,493	1,623	1,724	1,636	1,833	2,068	2,480	22,575
4	Midnapore ..	5,091	4,514	4,795	4,104	3,477	3,084	3,227	3,627	3,747	4,679	5,490	6,026	51,811
5	Hooghly ..	1,710	1,564	1,737	1,552	1,370	1,123	1,115	1,131	1,322	1,561	1,984	2,052	139,22
6	Howrah ..	1,287	1,430	1,515	1,344	1,171	1,033	955	1,143	1,159	1,292	1,636	1,720	15,715
7	24-Parganas ..	4,293	4,045	3,823	3,746	3,237	2,635	2,372	2,323	2,662	2,609	3,414	3,782	39,001
8	Nadia ..	2,208	1,959	2,203	2,029	1,521	1,209	1,133	1,191	1,507	2,044	2,936	2,889	22,929
9	Murshidabad ..	3,773	3,242	4,377	4,235	3,630	2,636	2,307	2,320	2,909	3,891	5,729	5,725	44,874
10	West Dinajpur ..	1,448	1,264	1,555	1,409	1,150	1,146	1,243	1,219	1,202	1,429	1,593	1,688	16,376
11	Jalpaiguri ..	1,903	1,608	2,075	2,113	2,076	1,799	1,831	1,711	1,784	1,962	2,074	1,975	22,909
12	Darjeeling ..	658	591	782	734	771	776	631	589	623	641	573	547	8,016
13	Malda ..	1,735	1,373	1,751	1,597	1,440	1,234	1,061	944	1,424	2,125	2,309	1,964	19,007
Total of Rural Districts ..		31,518	28,543	32,913	30,117	26,772	22,166	21,219	22,202	24,064	30,233	37,830	36,610	347,646
Ratio per 1,000 of population in rural districts.		22.4	20.3	23.4	21.4	19.0	15.7	15.1	15.8	17.1	21.5	26.7	28.1	20.5

No.	Towns.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total distances recovered during the year.
B.—TOWNS.														
Burdwan District.														
1	Burdwan ..	35	41	47	31	23	39	39	39	48	48	59	44	498
2	Kalna ..	44	45	53	29	26	25	26	19	19	16	38	36	376
3	Katwa ..	20	19	20	13	14	10	26	15	14	20	20	13	204
4	Dainhat ..	6	1	3	5	6	5	3	1	1	4	6	6	47
5	Raniganj ..	10	15	13	20	29	21	12	20	13	19	26	27	239
6	Asansol ..	23	21	21	7	19	14	17	18	12	18	14	12	196
Birbhum District.														
7	Surf ..	15	13	7	8	11	8	9	7	10	5	9	14	116
Bankura District.														
8	Bankura ..	31	27	26	39	29	20	19	19	25	20	25	28	307
9	Bishnupur ..	15	10	12	14	17	6	17	8	13	6	13	13	144
10	Sonamukhi ..	14	20	13	8	14	22	19	8	15	12	33	30	208
Midnapore District.														
11	Midnapore ..	51	48	55	48	46	40	57	34	59	38	72	56	604
12	Ghatal ..	32	30	22	16	20	26	15	16	27	28	33	27	292
13	Khara ..	8	4	4	6	3	6	2	1	1	5	7	11	58
14	Chandrakona ..	7	8	14	13	10	7	17	10	17	14	13	13	143
15	Ramjibanpur ..	30	13	16	4	9	4	9	10	4	17	10	16	142
16	Khirpai ..	11	15	9	5	7	3	..	6	5	12	7	7	87
17	Tamluk ..	7	6	16	3	14	9	6	11	20	13	9	28	142

Hooghly District.														
18	Hooghly-Chinsura	130	93	96	83	93	140	79	119	105	139	131	124	1,346
19	Bansberia	3	9	12	17	15	12	17	18	17	34	25	26	205
20	Arambagh	9	16	7	15	12	9	8	8	13	5	19	12	133
21	Serampore	67	85	107	65	64	66	71	70	74	83	86	108	946
22	Baidyabati	22	25	28	15	21	18	20	25	21	19	26	26	266
23	Rishra	21	15	9	10	9	7	15	9	20	10	13	12	150
24	Uttarpara	9	11	13	14	10	15	18	16	13	7	14	17	157
25	Kotrung	5	8	10	13	10	9	11	7	10	3	12	13	111
26	Bhadreswar	45	17	16	16	18	15	31	24	20	20	17	19	258
27	Chandani	24	18	17	23	28	19	21	17	21	19	14	24	245
28	Konnagar	16	15	16	13	7	11	12	12	13	17	13	8	153
Howrah District.														
29	Howrah	765	648	642	616	501	540	657	778	671	780	829	966	8,483
30	Bally	34	34	10	22	25	12	25	21	18	34	36	31	311
24-Parganas District.														
31	Tollygunge	15	7	10	6	14	17	10	7	8	14	12	8	128
32	South Suburban	84	50	106	72	62	67	100	62	81	76	126	88	983
33	Garden-Reach	66	57	45	48	64	68	59	52	72	56	84	82	753
34	Budge-Budge	37	29	25	36	28	27	27	14	36	36	53	28	376
35	Baruipur	5	5	7	5	1	1	3	1	..	4	3	3	38
36	Rajpur	20	11	13	6	12	11	23	22	9	25	24	28	204
37	Jaynagar-Majilpur	5	1	5	4	..	1	2	5	4	3	3	1	34
38	Dum Dum	3	1	2	2	3	6	4	4	2	2	4	3	36
39	North Dum Dum	6	4	3	3	6	3	4	5	3	2	4	6	49
40	South Dum Dum	29	17	21	22	8	14	22	23	15	13	21	20	225
41	Khardah	5	2	4	5	3	3	4	2	2	8	3	5	46
42	Panbhati	13	17	25	17	13	8	9	11	18	17	14	21	183

No.	Towns.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.
24-Parganas—contd.														
43	Garulia ..	11	17	10	19	13	9	12	9	8	13	12	13	146
44	North Barrackpur ..	17	13	10	12	7	11	12	14	9	7	9	17	138
45	Barrackpur ..	17	19	34	21	23	12	11	20	19	26	24	30	256
46	Titagarh ..	96	74	90	88	122	75	83	87	149	69	143	154	1,230
47	Kalhatti ..	18	11	13	10	12	18	10	15	14	18	18	13	170
48	Bhatpara ..	207	191	220	257	220	152	166	188	180	100	183	237	2,400
49	Halisahar ..	8	15	4	5	5	6	5	2	5	2	4	2	63
50	Kanchrapara ..	19	8	10	6	10	6	6	15	9	10	8	11	118
51	Baranagar ..	77	77	65	72	57	58	77	94	87	92	88	95	939
52	Kamarhati ..	32	20	25	32	27	20	21	26	33	33	46	34	349
53	Barasat ..	2	2	2	1	2	4	3	2	1	5	5	2	31
54	Gobardanga ..	6	4	7	4	1	1	..	2	4	7	1	8	45
55	Basirhat ..	33	12	27	34	15	8	22	16	17	19	14	22	239
56	Taki ..	8	4	7	4	11	2	5	3	6	2	5	9	66
57	Baduria ..	13	18	5	2	5	8	3	6	9	8	8	9	94
58	Gaekata ..	2,379	3,000	3,046	2,739	2,691	2,446	2,795	2,809	2,772	3,017	3,504	3,939	36,137
Medinipur District.														
59	Krishnagar ..	20	36	21	27	33	22	24	24	32	23	48	37	347
60	Nabadwip ..	65	56	89	62	52	49	58	57	86	65	85	194	918
61	Ranaghat ..	3	4	9	5	6	9	4	6	2	5	4	2	59
62	Birnagar ..	1	1	3	3	..	3	3	1	1	..	9	..	25
63	Santipur ..	42	34	52	32	35	30	36	22	47	34	43	49	456
64	Chakdaha ..	14	5	6	1	7	9	4	14	6	6	14	11	97

Muzshabad District.

65	Bechampur ..	57	71	76	71	63	39	81	44	86	101	114	149	952
66	Muzshabad ..	15	11	14	17	14	15	13	14	18	23	27	20	201
67	Jagaul-Azimganj ..	19	18	27	37	24	18	12	15	19	11	19	13	232
68	Kandi ..	13	6	15	10	7	6	3	11	7	27	13	21	139
69	Jangipur ..	20	8	15	25	12	3	17	9	12	16	18	32	187
70	Dhulian ..	14	10	10	24	14	18	3	20	13	24	33	23	206

Jalpaiguri District.

71	Jalpaiguri ..	29	37	7	56	33	79	36	40	47	55	45	47	511
----	---------------	----	----	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

Darjeeling District.

72	Darjeeling ..	48	39	45	29	48	48	37	47	35	36	39	44	495
73	Kurseong ..	16	15	25	23	34	39	46	24	15	20	29	22	302
74	Kalimpong ..	..	..	..	..	42	24	36	17	24	23	30	26	222

Malda District.

75	English Bazar ..	19	10	14	13	11	12	7	9	10	24	21	19	175
76	Old Malda ..	7	3	3	..	6	2	3	3	2	6	32	7	74

Total of Towns

		6,160	5,395	5,615	5,162	5,090	4,625	5,193	5,259	5,358	5,738	6,575	7,371	67,641
--	--	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------

Ratio per 1,000 of population in towns.

		17.3	15.4	15.8	14.5	14.3	13.0	14.0	14.8	15.1	16.1	18.8	20.7	15.9
--	--	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

Total for the Province

		37,678	33,943	38,533	35,279	37,892	26,761	26,412	27,461	29,422	35,971	44,355	46,990	4,14,687
--	--	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	----------

Ratio per 1,000 of population in the Province.

		21.4	19.2	21.8	20.0	18.0	15.2	15.0	15.6	16.7	20.4	25.1	26.8	19.6
--	--	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

Annual Form No. IV.—DEATHS registered according to AGE in the districts (Rural Circles) and towns of West Bengal during the year 1946.

Under one year.

Towns.	Under 1 month.							Total of under one month.	Between 1 and 3 months.			
	Male.				Female.				Male.	Female.	Total.	
	Within 24 hrs.	1 day to 1 week.	1 week to 1 month.	Total.	Within 24 hrs.	1 day to 1 week.	1 week to 1 month.					Total.
A.—RURAL DISTRICTS.												
1 Burdwan ..	442	1,644	912	2,398	256	817	643	1,716	4,114	574	443	1,017
2 Birbhum ..	365	698	805	1,943	259	649	697	1,605	3,553	475	373	848
3 Bankura ..	127	948	604	1,679	125	698	484	1,307	2,986	72	69	141
4 Midnapur ..	281	959	1,063	2,303	225	702	823	1,840	4,143	1,082	995	2,077
5 Hooghly ..	•	720	370	1,090	•	571	261	832	1,922	•	•	•
6 Howrah ..	•	542	220	762	•	393	215	608	1,370	•	•	•
7 24-Parganas ..	240	736	680	1,656	174	577	532	1,233	2,939	733	583	1,316
8 Nadia ..	234	600	606	1,440	213	523	487	1,228	2,698	405	369	774
9 Murshidabad ..	351	896	874	2,121	266	700	715	1,681	3,802	763	667	1,430
10 West Dinajpur ..	114	390	402	906	81	264	296	641	1,547	257	168	425
11 Jalpaiguri ..	166	401	506	1,073	122	318	440	880	1,953	618	552	1,170
12 Darjeeling ..	•	64	139	203	•	58	135	193	396	•	•	•
13 Malda ..	•	443	323	771	•	334	274	608	1,379	•	•	•
Total for the rural districts.	2,340	8,441	7,569	18,350	1,721	6,699	6,002	14,422	33,772	4,979	4,319	9,298
Rates per mille of population in rural areas.	9.9	35.9	32.2	73.0	7.8	30.6	27.4	65.8	72.1	21.2	19.2	20.2

* Figures are not available.

	Towns.	Under one year.										1 and under 5 years.		5 years and under 10 years.	
		Between 3 and 6 months.			Between 6 and 12 months.			Under 1 year.							
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
A.—RURAL DISTRICTS.															
1	Burdwan ..	386	363	749	337	417	814	3,755	2,939	6,694	1,469	1,607	1,022	1,152	
2	Birbhum ..	487	476	963	395	430	828	3,308	2,884	6,192	1,947	2,262	1,421	1,504	
3	Bankura ..	531	513	1,044	264	250	518	2,550	2,139	4,689	837	887	589	622	
4	Midnapur ..	758	736	1,494	683	639	1,322	4,826	4,210	9,036	2,628	2,712	1,439	1,502	
5	Hooghly ..	542	469	1,011	218	183	401	1,850	1,484	3,334	895	826	470	479	
6	Howrah ..	344	349	693	180	180	360	1,286	1,137	2,423	871	936	507	451	
7	24-Parganas ..	541	496	1,037	411	351	762	3,341	2,713	6,054	2,026	1,962	1,463	1,347	
8	Nadia ..	275	275	550	253	230	512	2,373	2,131	4,504	1,107	1,201	967	936	
9	Murshidabad ..	530	578	1,128	608	608	1,216	4,042	3,534	7,576	3,267	3,418	2,486	2,507	
10	West Dinajpur ..	338	243	576	227	159	386	1,723	1,211	2,934	1,158	1,107	809	656	
11	Jalpaiguri ..	462	351	733	419	385	504	2,512	2,168	4,680	1,130	1,040	762	608	
12	Darjeeling ..	229	186	415	172	130	302	604	509	1,113	461	439	336	317	
13	Malda ..	415	321	736	292	292	404	1,388	1,131	2,519	1,300	1,334	1,172	1,028	
Total for the rural districts		5,793	5,356	11,149	4,436	4,193	8,629	33,558	29,190	61,748	19,096	19,731	13,443	13,169	
Rates per mille of population in rural districts.		24.6	24.4	24.5	18.9	19.1	19.0	142.7	128.6	135.9	20.4	19.7	10.8	11.0	

Serial No.	Districts.	10 years and under 15 years.		15 years and under 20 years.		20 years and under 30 years.		30 years and under 40 years.		40 years and under 50 years.		50 years and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total of (all ages)	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
A.—RURAL DISTRICTS.																	
1	Burdwan ..	662	567	640	869	1,028	2,024	1,043	1,761	2,009	1,343	1,841	1,402	2,762	2,564	17,731	16,228
2	Birbhum ..	676	614	530	705	1,092	1,557	1,273	1,345	1,553	1,246	1,526	1,308	2,376	2,518	15,702	15,943
3	Bankura ..	427	370	421	478	902	1,252	1,225	1,440	1,399	950	1,506	945	2,017	1,929	11,963	10,612
4	Midnapur ..	883	617	808	1,082	2,029	2,952	2,823	2,682	3,039	2,222	3,115	2,608	4,841	4,763	26,431	25,380
5	Hooghly ..	332	255	321	470	776	1,138	947	684	1,034	679	1,085	774	1,777	1,753	9,487	8,742
6	Howrah ..	315	217	313	317	769	857	795	658	884	582	877	592	1,660	1,751	8,217	7,498
7	24-Parganas ..	867	590	768	963	1,924	2,625	2,222	1,975	2,082	1,452	2,053	1,422	3,955	3,271	20,681	18,320
8	Nadia ..	680	447	473	655	1,160	1,705	1,252	1,204	1,180	871	1,031	809	1,449	1,298	11,672	11,257
9	Murshidabad ..	1,350	1,089	1,071	1,291	1,941	2,682	2,019	1,859	1,910	1,424	1,793	1,504	2,714	2,943	22,623	22,251
10	West Dinajpur ..	392	248	288	343	796	1,291	941	972	886	681	721	514	1,001	638	8,715	7,661
11	Jalpaiguri ..	504	470	556	724	1,299	2,343	1,550	1,440	1,343	932	938	559	1,261	710	11,915	10,949
12	Darjeeling ..	218	230	218	217	482	663	496	518	409	307	304	250	542	496	4,070	3,946
13	Malda ..	664	427	473	451	1,045	1,329	1,069	954	873	638	745	623	1,259	1,104	9,988	9,019
Total for the rural districts		8,000	6,171	6,910	8,565	15,873	22,418	18,565	17,292	18,591	13,327	17,535	13,310	27,441	25,736	1,79,165	1,47,681
Rates per mille of population in rural district.		8.0	6.8	8.9	10.0	10.1	13.8	14.0	15.2	21.7	19.4	36.5	32.7	86.7	85.7	20.6	20.4

Towns.	Under one year.										Between 1 and 3 months.				
	Under 1 month.					Female.					Total of under one month.	Male.	Female. *	Total.	
	Male.														
	Within 24 hrs.	1 day to 1 week.	1 week to 1 month.	Total.	Within 24 hrs.	1 day to 1 week.	1 week to 1 month.	Total.							
B-TOWNS.															
Burdwan District.															
1 Burdwan ..	3	12	14	29	1	12	9	22	51	4	..	..	3	7
2 Kalna	1	1	..	1	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	3	
3 Katwa	2	
4 Dhanhat ..	1	..	..	1	1	..	3	13	22	..	..	..	4	6
5 Raniganj ..	2	..	3	9	..	9	1	1	1	2	..	..	1	1
6 Asansol	
Bishnupur District.															
7 Suri	1	1	..	1	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
Bankura District.															
8 Bankura	3	3	6	..	2	1	3	9	..	..	..	..	..
9 Bishnupur	3	..	3	..	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
10 Sonamukhi	4	2	6	..	5	3	8	14	..	..	..	..	..
Midnapur District.															
11 Midnapur ..	2	3	5	10	1	5	7	13	21	1	..	..	2	3
12 Ghatal	4	4	1	2	1	4	10	3	..	..	3	6	
13 Kharar	1	1	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	1	1	
14 Chandrakona	3	5	3	2	..	5	10	1	..	..	2	7	
15 Ramjhanpur ..	2	1	..	1	..	..	3	3	6	4	..	..	1	3
16 Khirpai	2	2	..	..	..	..
17 Tamuk	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	1	3	
Hooghly District.															
18 Hooghly Chinsura	36	14	50	..	22	16	38	88	..	..	..	..	..
19 Bansberia	4	4	8	..	5	..	5	13	..	..	..	..	..
20 Arambagh	2	3	5	..	2	1	3	12	..	..	..	..	..
21 Serampur	40	26	66	..	40	27	67	133	..	..	..	..	..
22 Baidyabati	5	5	10	..	4	3	7	17	..	..	..	..	..
23 Ishra	1	2	3	6	..	..	..	..	..
24 Khatpara	6	6	12	..	1	1	2	10	..	..	..	..	..
25 Khatpara	2	2	4	..	2	2	4	8	..	..	..	..	..
26 Bhadrabar	13	4	17	..	15	7	22	39	..	..	..	..	..
27 Champdan	3	2	5	..	1	2	3	12	..	..	..	..	..
28 Konnagar	6	..	6	..	1	2	3	9	..	..	..	..	..

Towns.	Under one year.										1 and under 5 years.		6 years and under 10 years.		10 years and under 16 years.	
	Between 3 and 6 months. Between 6 and 12 months.										Under 1 year.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
B-TOWNS.																
Burdwan District.																
1 Burdwan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Kalua ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Katwa ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Dhanhat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Ankanaj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Anandol ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Suri ..	1	..	1	2	..	2	4	2	6	4	4	8	4	4	8	12
Bankura District.																
8 Bankura ..	2	5	7	3	1	4	11	9	20	10	8	18	8	8	16	26
9 Bi-mupur ..	1	1	2	2	1	3	6	4	10	3	3	6	1	1	4	4
10 Sonamukhi ..	1	2	3	9	1	10	16	11	27	4	6	10	1	5	5	10
Midnapur District.																
11 Midnapur ..	..	1	1	3	1	4	12	20	32	9	11	20	11	8	19	29
12 Ghatal ..	..	2	2	2	1	3	12	16	28	12	11	23	8	13	21	34
13 Khars ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	15	26	7	7	14	3	4	7	11
14 Chandrakana ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	10	27	7	7	14	4	4	8	12
15 Ranjibpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	8	1	1	2	5	5	6	11
16 Khirpai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	8	..	6	12	..	1	..	..
17 Tauluk ..	..	0	0	1	1	2	7	5	12	11	6	17	7	1	..	..
Hooghly District.																
18 Hooghly Chinsura ..	34	24	58	17	16	33	101	70	171	59	33	92	73	52	125	147
19 Bancheria ..	2	3	5	1	3	4	11	13	24	14	12	26	13	13	26	52
20 Arambagh ..	6	1	7	2	2	4	17	13	30	5	5	10	5	5	10	20
21 Scrampur ..	13	13	26	15	13	28	94	101	195	51	56	107	38	39	77	146
22 Badlyabati ..	12	11	23	13	13	26	23	22	45	17	10	27	8	10	18	28
23 Rishra ..	2	1	3	..	..	..	3	5	8	14	6	20	1	1	2	4
24 Uttarpara ..	4	4	8	3	2	5	15	9	24	7	7	14	5	5	10	20
25 Kotrung ..	3	1	4	..	..	..	7	3	10	15	8	23	7	7	14	21
26 Bhadreswar ..	3	3	6	1	4	5	24	32	56	15	15	30	12	12	24	48
27 Champdani ..	3	3	6	6	6	12	9	11	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	40
28 Konnagar ..	..	0	0	4	3	7	13	12	25	5	10	15	2	12	17	29

No.	Towns.	15 years and under 20 years.		20 years and under 30 years.		30 years and under 40 years.		40 years and under 50 years.		50 years and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total (all ages).	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
B.—TOWNS.															
Bardwan district.															
1	Bardwan	9	26	36	42	36	34	53	25	40	17	72	56	278	220
2	Katwa	5	10	15	15	20	25	21	23	15	20	23	32	187	189
3	Katwa	6	4	20	10	13	10	24	7	18	11	17	18	121	83
4	Dainhat	1	..	1	8	3	1	9	3	6	4	1	5	23	24
5	Raniganj	6	8	16	26	16	7	16	10	18	7	20	23	119	120
6	Asansol	7	8	23	18	21	13	23	5	13	4	12	5	122	74
7	Suri	6	6	12	6	12	7	15	1	6	4	11	4	77	39
Bankura district.															
8	Bankura	12	13	17	15	39	14	41	17	21	12	29	22	190	117
9	Bishnupur	1	4	10	6	9	5	12	6	18	5	23	20	88	56
10	Sonamukhi	3	5	8	14	20	12	20	7	15	13	21	17	116	92
Midnapore district.															
11	Midnapur	12	25	50	41	71	34	47	24	58	29	68	53	347	257
12	Chatral	1	11	18	16	14	10	18	22	17	21	29	26	141	151
13	Chandakona	2	3	9	13	6	6	15	3	17	7	2	8	83	126
14	Ramjhanpur	1	6	6	13	6	6	11	7	13	7	6	8	70	73
15	Khirpai	5	6	7	10	10	6	11	7	12	5	13	13	74	63
16	Tamluk	..	4	2	9	6	7	7	1	10	6	8	7	45	42
17	Tamluk	..	4	2	9	6	7	11	6	10	11	22	14	76	66
Hooghly district.															
18	Hooghly-Chinsura	65	51	71	50	84	56	85	64	80	64	91	68	738	563
19	Bansberia	1	4	6	9	11	14	13	8	18	4	20	12	167	99
20	Arambach	..	..	6	14	8	6	8	1	9	5	12	12	127	69
21	Serampur	19	13	57	46	68	46	54	22	37	34	53	40	494	452
22	Bhatnagar	3	7	5	11	13	16	15	3	12	10	30	16	121	145
23	Bhatnagar	2	..	8	11	11	10	12	3	12	8	23	17	92	53
24	Uttarpara	4	..	8	6	14	7	17	3	10	7	18	10	98	64
25	Kotrung	..	1	12	15	5	6	7	2	17	4	22	22	60	51
26	Bhadra-swar	..	..	11	16	3	7	11	2	17	4	14	30	129	129
27	Chamydani	2	7	16	18	18	24	21	4	14	7	37	24	131	114
28	Konnagar	6	3	4	11	11	2	6	2	16	4	20	18	82	71

Under one year.

Under 1 month.

Between one and three months.

Towns.

Male.

Female.

Total of under one month.

Male.

Female.

Total.

Within 24 hrs.

1 day to 1 week.

1 week to 1 month.

Total.

Within 24 hrs.

1 day to 1 week.

1 week to 1 month.

Total.

Total of under one month.

Male.

Female.

Total.

B-TOWNS.

Howrah District.

29 Howrah
30 Bally

District 24-Parganas.

31 Tollyganj
32 South Suburban
33 Garden Reach
34 Budge-Budge
35 Barpur
36 Jangra-Majipur
37 North Dum Dum
38 South Dum Dum
39 Khardah
40 Panhati
41 Garulia
42 North Barrackpur
43 Barrackpur
44 Khatkhata
45 Rajbari
46 Halisara
47 Kancharpara
48 Barasat
49 Kamarihati
50 Gobaranga
51 Basirhat
52 Taki
53 Baduria

No.	Towns.	15 years and under 20 years.		20 years and under 30 years.		30 years and under 40 years.		40 years and under 50 years.		50 years and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total (all ages).	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
29	Howrah	211	193	542	526	566	328	516	249	437	263	571	685	4,544	3,939
30	Bally	3	6	6	13	8	19	13	8	22	8	36	38	150	161
B.—TOWNS.															
Howrah district.															
31	Tollyganj	6	5	6	0	13	5	12	5	10	3	12	6	82	46
32	South Suburban	14	23	38	43	32	34	46	32	40	27	83	89	503	480
33	Garden Reach	12	10	40	13	46	43	53	24	24	14	87	61	405	348
34	Budge Budge	1	8	30	19	28	18	33	15	23	10	39	40	214	162
35	Baridpur	1	6	6	18	1	2	1	2	3	1	4	5	23	15
36	Baridpur	1	6	6	18	1	13	8	10	15	14	19	30	94	113
37	Kajipur or Malipur	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	1	3	3	11	4	21	13
38	Dum Dum	1	2	1	4	3	2	5	1	2	2	3	5	10	17
39	North Dum Dum	2	2	2	4	3	1	1	1	2	2	3	5	25	24
40	North Dum Dum	10	9	36	20	22	10	13	10	13	5	19	18	123	107
41	Khardah	2	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	6	2	16	9	20	20
42	Pandhati	3	4	8	14	6	4	6	4	17	5	32	25	102	81
43	Ganulla	1	4	8	5	6	3	7	2	5	6	24	15	86	60
44	North Barrackpur	4	3	11	10	13	10	10	6	7	7	21	17	71	67
45	Barrackpur	5	3	26	10	23	53	62	41	11	11	43	29	158	98
46	Titagarh	28	46	80	78	12	6	14	8	55	29	67	63	676	554
47	Kaliptara	3	36	39	140	120	97	104	68	91	43	211	188	1,259	1,120
48	Baridpur	30	36	116	140	120	97	104	68	91	43	211	188	1,259	1,120
49	Baridpur	3	3	11	1	1	4	5	1	4	1	8	1	30	31
50	Kanchrapara	2	4	14	8	10	12	5	4	10	4	8	15	56	59
51	Kanchrapara	2	4	14	8	10	12	5	4	10	4	8	15	56	59
52	Kanchrapara	15	20	35	39	44	32	39	32	32	42	36	107	443	496
53	Kanchrapara	11	9	39	9	26	13	35	8	20	10	33	88	207	142
54	Gobardanga	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	16	15
55	Basirhat	2	2	2	3	13	13	11	8	11	7	23	18	134	105
56	Taki	3	6	21	10	13	7	11	4	4	4	8	8	30	36
57	Baduria	1	3	7	2	6	7	2	2	8	4	17	13	53	41

Towns.	Under one year.										Total of Total of under one month.	Between one and three months.			
	Male.					Female.						Male.	Female.	Total.	
	Within 24 hrs.	1 day to 1 week.	1 week to 1 month.	Total.	Within 24 hrs.	1 day to 1 week.	1 week to 1 month.	Total.							
B-TOWNS.															
City of Calcutta.															
58 Calcutta ..	481	1,025	986	2,492	382	761	791	1,934	4,426	744	665	1,409			
Medin District.															
59 Krishnagar ..	4	8	5	17	3	9	3	15	32	2	..	2			
60 Nabadwip ..	..	37	19	56	..	22	16	38	94	..	..	..
61 Baranagar ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..
62 Birnagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	22	45	..	4	4			
63 Santipur ..	..	15	8	23	..	9	2	6	10	..	..	..
64 Chakdah ..	1	2	1	4	..	4	2	6	10	..	..	..
Morichabad District.															
65 Berhampur ..	3	4	2	9	2	5	1	8	17	3	4	7			
66 Kushiabadd ..	3	4	2	10	3	4	..	7	17	3	3	6			
67 Jagm. Alingan]	..	1	1	2	..	..	3	4	6	2	..	2			
68 Kandi ..	..	2	..	2	1	..	1	2	2	2	1	3			
69 Jangipur ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	8	1	..	2			
70 Dhulian ..	..	3	..	3	..	3	2	5	8	1	..	2			
Jalpaiguri District.															
71 Jalpaiguri ..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	2			
Darjeeling District.															
72 Darjeeling ..	..	1	2	3	..	1	4	5	8	..	..	..
73 Kurseong ..	..	3	2	5	..	1	3	4	13	..	..	..
74 Kalimpong ..	..	8	2	10	..	5	3	8	13	..	..	..
Malda District.															
75 English Bazar ..	..	..	3	3	..	2	2	4	7	..	..	..
76 Old Malda ..	..	5	1	6	..	2	1	3	9	..	..	..
Total of towns	586	1,845	1,558	3,987	454	1,389	1,276	3,119	7,088	854	854	1,808			
Ratio per mille of popula-	16.0	50.3	41.0	108.2	13.6	41.7	38.3	98.6	101.3	26.0	25.6	25.8			
Total for the Province	2,926	10,266	9,105	22,317	2,175	8,082	7,278	17,541	39,858	5,933	5,073	11,006			
Ratio per mille of popula-	10.8	37.8	33.5	82.1	8.6	32.0	28.8	69.5	76.0	21.8	20.1	21.0			

No.	Towns.	15 years and under 20 years.		20 years and under 30 years.		30 years and under 40 years.		40 years and under 50 years.		50 years and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total (all ages).	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
58	R.-TOWNS. City of Calcutta.	821	933	2,691	2,251	2,501	1,416	2,320	1,048	2,066	1,137	2,833	2,310	20,249	15,88
59	Medin district.														
60	Krishnaagar	7	8	30	27	26	23	35	7	22	13	31	18	207	140
61	Nabadwip	8	18	24	62	37	52	45	51	52	64	99	125	480	488
62	Ranaghat	1	1	3	5	4	6	4	2	2	2	7	7	32	27
63	Birnagar	..	1	12	18	13	3	1	1	2	2	..	75	132	12
64	Santipur	..	16	14	19	13	22	17	13	23	27	14	6	216	240
	Chakdian	..	4	5	9	3	7	4	2	8	2	14	6	49	48
65	Murshidabad district.														
66	Berhampur	25	25	68	78	102	66	86	53	56	43	78	111	498	454
67	Murshidabad	3	3	8	12	20	11	9	9	8	7	20	24	110	91
68	Jiaganj-Aminganj	8	8	9	10	16	6	13	7	18	6	23	27	121	111
69	Kandi	2	4	4	6	6	6	6	10	12	3	21	19	71	68
70	Jangipur	3	2	12	16	10	3	7	4	8	4	18	23	52	102
	Dhulan	5	2	12	8	11	4	10	4	7	3	18	23	118	88
71	Jalpaiguri district.														
	Jalpaiguri	19	17	52	45	68	32	61	16	32	16	40	24	323	183
72	Darjeeling district.														
73	Darjeeling	18	19	39	35	45	28	35	20	20	14	41	34	293	227
74	Kurseong	9	9	38	28	27	14	17	13	16	7	21	17	175	127
	Kalimpong	9	13	37	35	18	11	12	11	6	9	10	12	115	111
75	Malda district.														
	English Bazar	4	4	11	14	11	5	14	8	..	4	20	20	94	81
76	Old Malda	2	2	9	10	3	2	5	1	5	2	9	9	85	39
	Total of towns	1,820	1,734	4,823	4,192	4,551	2,853	4,307	2,132	3,793	2,215	5,594	5,680	37,136	30,586
	Ratio per mile of population	6.1	11.9	9.3	13.8	10.8	14.5	15.8	18.3	24.7	31.4	55.3	104.5	13.4	20.4
	Total for the Provinces	2,430	10,299	20,496	26,610	23,136	20,145	22,388	15,469	21,298	15,525	33,208	31,418	216,331	180,366
	Ratio per mile of population	8.2	11.1	9.9	13.8	13.2	15.1	20.3	19.2	33.6	32.5	79.1	88.6	18.9	20.4

Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of estimated mid-year population.

No.	Districts.	Hindus.						Muslims			Buddhists.			Christians.			Other classes.		
		Male.		Female.		Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Burdwan ..	19.1	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	17.3	15.8	13.0	..	..	..	..	3.4	5.6	4.4	14.2	13.9	11.4
2	Birbhum ..	32.3	33.2	32.8	32.8	32.8	27.2	27.7	27.4	..	..	..	..	..	10.7	5.3	21.4	20.3	20.8
3	Bankura ..	20.6	18.5	19.6	18.5	19.6	20.6	20.5	20.5	..	..	..	..	4.4	1.6	3.1	4.0	3.1	3.5
4	Midnapur ..	17.8	18.0	17.9	18.0	17.9	14.1	14.1	14.1	..	..	..	..	12.2	12.1	12.2	5.4	4.3	4.8
5	Hooghly ..	16.3	16.9	16.7	16.9	16.7	13.8	15.2	14.4	..	..	..	..	4.7	..	2.8	3.8	4.8	4.2
6	Howrah ..	15.4	17.7	16.4	17.7	16.4	16.8	18.1	17.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.7	..	.2
7	24-Parganas ..	12.2	13.4	12.7	13.4	12.7	14.5	15.2	14.8	2.4	6.4	3.5	4.5	4.5	4.1	4.3	.2	.1	.1
8	Calcutta ..	14.9	24.2	17.9	24.2	17.9	13.9	35.6	19.0	..	..	..	14.0	15.4	15.4	15.1	4.4	7.7	5.5
9	Nadia ..	26.6	26.8	26.7	26.8	26.7	33.7	33.9	33.8	..	..	..	19.0	16.9	16.9	18.0	.2	.4	.2
10	Murshidabad ..	28.9	29.2	29.0	29.2	29.0	29.4	28.8	29.1	..	..	..	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.5	12.4	10.7	11.5
11	West Dinajpur ..	38.7	39.0	38.8	39.0	38.8	28.9	28.2	28.0	..	..	..	122.4	105.9	105.9	114.8	11.5	10.9	11.2
12	Jalpaiguri ..	39.0	42.0	40.4	42.0	40.4	29.8	35.6	32.3	..	..	..	119.1	80.4	80.4	98.0	0.1	6.9	6.5
13	Darjeeling ..	34.6	39.9	37.1	39.9	37.1	40.4	42.3	41.2	33.9	31.5	32.7	21.2	30.1	30.1	25.7	5.2	4.9	5.0
14	Malda ..	26.5	25.8	25.8	25.8	25.8	20.6	18.1	19.3	..	..	..	15.2	23.2	23.2	19.7	22.9	20.8	21.8
Total ..		19.2	20.9	20.0	20.9	20.0	20.7	22.9	21.7	30.1	30.5	30.3	13.9	14.3	14.3	14.1	8.1	7.8	7.9

Annual Form No. V.—Deaths registered according to Class in the districts of West Bengal during the year 1946.

No.	Districts.	Number of Deaths registered.											
		Hindus.			Musling.			Buddhists.			Christians.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Burdwan ..	14,320	12,597	27,217	3,688	3,020	6,108	..	..	..	13	18	31
2	Birbhum ..	11,106	11,265	22,371	3,867	3,942	7,809	..	..	..	..	2	2
3	Bankura ..	11,452	10,082	21,534	597	551	1,148	..	..	..	3	1	4
4	Midnapur ..	24,729	23,740	48,466	1,755	1,724	3,479	..	..	..	42	36	78
5	Hoghly ..	9,917	8,958	15,875	1,583	1,440	3,023	..	..	..	3	..	3
6	Howrah ..	10,233	9,230	19,463	2,677	2,368	5,045	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	24-Parganas*	16,003	14,309	30,312	9,579	8,330	17,909	1	1	2	60	47	107
8	Calcutta ..	14,862	11,558	26,420	4,902	3,879	8,781	..	..	..	411	388	799
9	Nadia ..	5,339	5,053	10,442	7,159	7,086	14,255	..	..	..	66	57	123
10	Murkidabad	9,577	9,756	19,633	13,580	13,257	26,837	..	..	..	1	1	2
11	West Dinajpur	4,826	4,201	9,027	2,063	2,645	5,013	..	..	..	12	9	21
12	Jalpaiguri ..	9,220	8,163	17,383	2,298	2,318	4,616	8	11	19	165	134	299
13	Darjeeling ..	3,256	3,213	6,469	203	142	345	733	654	1,387	50	71	121
14	Malda ..	4,952	4,577	9,529	4,359	3,812	8,171	..	..	..	3	6	9
Total ..		150,139	137,002	287,141	53,615	54,524	113,139	742	666	1,408	829	770	1,599
											6,906	5,394	11,400

Annual Form No. V(A).—Births registered according to Class in the districts of West Bengal during the year 1946.

Number of Births registered.

No.	Districts.	Hindus.			Muslims.			Buddhists.			Christians.			Other classes.		
		Male.		Total.	Male.		Total.	Male.		Total.	Male.		Total.	Male.		Total.
		Female.			Female.			Female.			Female.			Female.		
1	Burdwan	20,209	18,676	38,885	4,304	3,832	8,136	..	..	..	32	32	64	901	857	1,758
2	Birbhum	10,521	10,278	20,799	4,021	3,725	7,746	..	..	..	3	1	4	921	936	1,857
3	Bankura	18,497	17,336	35,833	887	861	1,748	..	..	..	10	15	25	447	377	824
4	Midnapur	41,997	39,820	81,817	3,101	2,909	6,010	..	..	..	72	69	141	1,162	1,135	2,297
5	Hooghly	15,737	14,495	30,232	2,203	2,181	4,384	1	..	1	3	3	6	236	227	463
6	Howrah	11,808	10,743	22,551	2,257	1,928	4,185	..	..	..	24	20	44	..	..	..
7	24-Parganas	26,148	23,471	49,619	12,982	11,647	24,629	1	1	2	164	154	318	5	1	6
8	Calcutta	14,076	13,772	28,748	1,786	1,620	3,409	60	46	106	467	422	889	162	97	259
9	Nadia	5,929	5,686	11,615	7,125	6,867	13,992	..	..	..	116	111	227	..	4	4
10	Murshidabad	9,989	9,569	19,558	14,331	13,252	27,583	..	..	..	4	6	10	188	195	383
11	West Dinajpur	4,702	4,568	9,270	3,654	3,245	6,899	1	1	2	14	11	25	751	751	1,502
12	Jalpaiguri	9,752	8,914	18,666	2,052	1,932	3,984	12	7	19	233	219	452	986	994	1,980
13	Darjeeling	3,974	3,714	7,688	116	128	244	941	877	1,818	64	75	139	297	294	591
14	Malda	4,641	4,201	8,842	5,153	4,519	9,672	..	..	..	8	8	16	727	667	1,394
Total		198,880	185,243	384,123	63,975	53,641	122,616	1,016	932	1,948	1,214	1,146	2,360	6,763	6,535	13,318

Ratio of births per 1,000 of estimated mid-year population.

No.	Districts.	Hindus.			Muslims.			Buddhists.			Christians.			Other classes.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Burdwan ..	14.3	13.2	27.5	12.7	11.3	24.0	..	..	..	4.6	4.6	9.1	5.3	5.6	11.4
2	Birbhum ..	15.4	15.0	30.4	14.1	13.1	27.2	..	..	..	8.0	2.6	10.6	12.2	12.3	24.5
3	Bankura ..	16.8	15.8	32.6	15.9	15.4	31.3	..	..	..	7.7	11.6	19.3	2.9	2.4	5.3
4	Midnapur ..	15.5	14.7	30.2	12.6	11.8	24.4	..	..	..	11.2	10.8	22.0	4.5	4.4	8.9
5	Hooghly ..	13.8	12.7	26.5	10.5	10.4	20.9	22.2	..	22.2	2.8	2.8	5.5	3.4	3.2	6.6
6	Howrah ..	10.0	9.1	19.1	7.8	6.6	14.4	..	..	..	5.9	4.9	10.8	..	..	..
7	24-Parganas	11.0	9.9	20.8	10.7	9.6	20.3	1.7	1.7	3.4	6.6	6.2	12.8	.01	.06	.07
8	Calcutta ..	10.1	9.3	19.5	3.9	3.5	7.4	18.3	14.0	32.3	8.8	8.0	16.8	6.5	3.9	10.3
9	Nadia ..	15.2	14.5	29.7	16.9	16.3	33.2	..	..	..	10.9	16.2	27.1	..	.09	.09
10	Murshidabad	14.8	14.1	28.9	15.6	14.4	30.0	..	..	..	9.0	13.5	22.5	6.8	7.0	13.8
11	West Dinajpur	20.2	19.6	39.9	18.6	16.5	35.1	..	..	..	76.5	60.1	136.6	4.9	4.9	9.8
12	Jalpaiguri	22.6	20.7	43.3	14.4	13.6	28.0	..	..	..	76.4	71.8	148.1	5.8	5.8	11.6
13	Darjeeling ..	22.8	21.3	44.0	13.8	15.3	29.1	22.2	20.7	42.9	13.6	15.9	29.5	2.1	2.1	4.2
14	Malda ..	12.5	11.4	23.9	12.2	10.7	22.9	..	..	..	17.5	17.5	35.0	10.3	9.4	19.7
Total ..		13.8	12.9	26.7	12.3	11.2	23.5	21.9	20.1	42.0	10.7	10.1	20.8	4.7	4.5	9.2

N.B.—As the estimated mid-year population in respect of the Buddhist Community for the West Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri districts is nil, birth rates could not be calculated in those cases.

Annual Form No. VI.—Births and Deaths from DIFFERENT CAUSES in the districts (rural circles) and towns of West Bengal during the year 1946.

Serial No.	Districts.	Estimated mid-year population for 1946.	Births.			Deaths.										
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth rate per 1,000 population.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injury			
													Homicide.	Male.	Female.	Wounds and Accidents.
A. RURAL DISTRICTS.																
1	Burdwan ..	1,740,377	21,326	22,370	46,706	26.8	414	1,324	..	19,510	933	2,432	18	31	36	239
2	Birbhum ..	1,023,246	15,437	14,914	30,351	29.5	145	387	..	25,480	177	783	9	15	23	124
3	Bankura ..	1,227,305	19,279	18,118	37,397	30.5	262	186	..	13,650	796	1,752	19	38	20	152
4	Midnapur ..	3,126,704	45,402	43,450	88,852	28.3	415	33	..	30,972	2,545	4,514	25	34	45	681
5	Hooghly ..	1,132,164	15,021	14,100	29,121	25.7	462	194	..	7,876	1,505	2,504	..	39	56	189
6	Howrah ..	1,071,214	10,956	9,730	20,685	19.3	1,180	442	..	6,000	2,022	1,216	16	53	64	215
7	24 Parganas ..	2,830,476	32,634	29,311	61,945	21.8	1,495	283	..	20,537	1,592	2,729	24	99	114	701
8	Nadia ..	747,461	11,751	11,384	23,135	30.0	1,147	415	..	15,970	386	611	15	34	35	88
9	Murshidabad ..	1,512,660	23,294	21,953	45,247	20.0	1,203	843	..	30,950	1,053	641	14	37	53	173
10	West Dinajpur ..	582,380	9,122	8,576	17,698	30.4	352	352	..	9,731	259	2,101	6	10	14	91
11	Jalpaiguri ..	718,627	12,894	11,937	24,831	34.6	82	6	..	10,937	1,569	4,474	11	9	5	51
12	Darjeeling ..	326,511	4,742	4,597	9,249	28.3	23	5	..	4,605	630	885	7	19	4	48
13	Malda ..	885,894	10,340	9,221	19,561	23.4	1,005	117	..	14,379	591	314	6	20	15	78
Total of Rural Districts ..		16,886,969	235,208	219,180	454,388	26.9	8,138	4,537	..	210,555	14,083	24,956	169	438	493	2,839

Rates of deaths for 1,000 of population.

Serial No.	Districts.	Injury				All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injury.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of five years (1938-42).	
		Snake Bites.	Killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.													
A.—RURAL DISTRICTS.																		
1	Burdwan ..	161	4	9	498	8,848	33,959	.2	.8	..	11.2	.5	1.4	.3	5.1	19.5	21.7	
2	Birbhum ..	56	4	2	233	4,440	31,045	.1	.4	..	24.8	.2	.8	.2	4.3	30.7	24.3	
3	Bankura ..	126	7	9	380	5,009	22,575	.2	.2	..	11.1	.7	1.4	.2	4.6	18.4	21.6	
4	Midnapur ..	308	17	25	1,135	12,197	51,811	.1	.01	..	9.9	.8	1.4	.4	3.8	16.6	17.9	
5	Hooghly ..	125	1	7	417	5,271	18,229	.4	.2	..	7.0	1.4	2.2	.4	4.7	16.1	18.8	
6	Howrah ..	72	3	1	424	4,422	15,715	1.1	.4	..	5.6	1.8	1.1	.4	4.2	14.7	12.5	
7	24-Parganas ..	330	18	14	1,306	11,109	39,001	.5	.1	..	7.2	.6	1.0	.5	3.9	13.7	15.2	
8	Nadia ..	105	8	13	298	4,102	22,929	1.5	.6	..	21.3	.5	.8	.4	5.5	30.6	25.1	
9	Murshidabad ..	209	8	23	517	9,053	44,574	.8	.6	..	20.5	.7	.4	.3	6.4	29.7	20.7	
10	West Dinajpur ..	79	1	11	211	3,370	16,316	.6	.6	..	16.7	.4	3.6	.4	5.8	28.1	20.4	
11	Jalpaiguri ..	30	7	2	115	5,778	22,909	.04	.01	..	15.2	2.2	6.2	.2	8.0	31.9	26.9	
12	Darjeeling ..	7	1	1	87	1,881	8,016	.07	.01	..	13.8	1.9	2.7	.3	5.8	24.5	27.9	
13	Malda ..	111	5	7	242	2,296	19,607	1.3	.1	..	17.2	.7	.4	.3	2.7	22.7	13.0	
Total of Rural Districts ..		1,752	84	124	5,863	72,374	347,046	.5	.3	..	12.5	.8	1.5	.3	4.7	20.5	19.1	

Serial No.	Towns.	Estimated mid-year population for 1946.	Births.			Deaths.											
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth rate per 1,000 of population.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injury.				
													Homicide.	Suicide.			
														Male.	Female.	Wounds, Accidents, &c.	
B.—TOWNS.																	
Burdwan district.																	
1	Burdwan ..	62,999	347	344	691	11.0	9	..	..	86	62	111	5	3	4	23
2	Kalna ..	12,068	169	139	308	2.6	5	81	..	160	18	22	..	1	2	2	
3	Katwa ..	10,936	63	37	100	9.1	5	15	..	75	15	28	..	3	1	4	
4	Dainhat ..	5,292	88	83	171	15.6	..	1	..	32	1	8	..	..	..	..
5	Raiganj ..	24,063	280	279	559	23.2	4	..	..	43	24	39	..	..	..	6
6	Asansol ..	56,806	163	145	308	5.4	9	3	..	9	4	9	..	2	..	13	
Birbhum district.																	
7	Suri ..	15,681	29	26	55	3.5	..	12	..	32	3	8	..	1	..	12	
Bankura district.																	
8	Bankura ..	46,299	249	216	465	10.0	13	2	..	58	20	24	..	..	..	8
9	Bishnupur ..	24,451	173	124	297	12.1	5	..	..	40	14	22	..	..	..	1
10	Sonamukhi ..	14,117	140	131	271	19.2	..	..	..	75	14	34	..	1	2	2
Midnapore district.																	
11	Midnapur ..	42,595	436	410	846	19.9	5	3	..	139	69	99	..	1	3	20	
12	Ghatal ..	18,099	155	169	324	17.9	13	..	..	118	44	30	..	..	..	2
13	Kharar ..	5,531	44	30	74	13.4	3	..	..	16	8	8	..	..	..	1
14	Chandrakona ..	6,223	80	62	142	22.8	..	1	..	56	13	36	..	..	..	5
15	Ranibhanpur ..	5,822	77	64	141	24.2	2	..	..	39	44	25	..	..	..	1
16	Khirpai ..	3,503	43	47	90	25.7	..	..	..	39	11	19	..	..	..	4
17	Tamluk ..	11,893	95	101	196	16.5	17	..	..	33	19	14	..	..	1	1

Rates of deaths for 1,000 of population.

Rates of deaths for 1,000 of population.																		
Deaths.																		
Serial No.	Towns.	Injury.					All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injury.	All other causes.	For all causes.	
		Snake Bites.	Killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	All other causes.												
																	Mean of five years (1938-42).	
B.—TOWNS.																		
Burdwan district.																		
1	Burdwan ..	3	..	..	38	192	498	1	..	..	..	1.4	1.0	1.8	6	3.1	7.9	11.2
2	Kalna ..	..	..	..	5	55	376	4	6.7	..	..	13.3	1.5	1.8	4	7.0	31.2	21.0
3	Katwa ..	..	..	..	8	55	204	5	1.4	..	..	6.9	1.4	2.6	7	5.3	13.7	15.5
4	Dahhat ..	1	..	..	1	4	47	..	..	..	..	6.0	..	1.5	2	..	8.9	11.7
5	Raniganj ..	..	..	..	6	123	239	2	..	..	..	1.8	1.0	1.6	3	5.1	9.9	15.7
6	Asansol ..	..	..	..	15	146	196	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2.6	3.4	8.2
Birbhum district.																		
7	Suri ..	1	..	..	14	47	116	..	..	..	..	2.0	..	..	9	3.0	7.4	5.2
Bankura district.																		
8	Bankura ..	..	..	..	8	132	307	3	..	..	..	1.3	..	..	2	3.9	6.6	7.5
9	Bishnupur ..	..	..	..	1	62	144	2	..	..	..	1.6	..	..	9	2.5	5.9	11.3
10	Sonamukhi ..	1	..	1	7	78	208	..	..	..	..	5.3	1.0	2.4	5	5.5	14.7	17.2
Midnapore district.																		
11	Midnapore ..	2	..	2	28	261	604	1	..	..	..	3.3	1.7	2.3	7	6.1	14.2	13.8
12	Ghatol ..	..	..	1	3	89	292	7	..	..	..	6.2	2.4	1.7	2	4.9	16.1	11.7
13	Kharar ..	..	..	..	1	22	58	5	..	..	..	2.9	1.5	1.4	2	4.2	10.5	15.6
14	Chandrakona ..	1	..	..	6	31	143	..	..	..	..	9.0	2.1	5.8	10	4.9	23.0	26.4
15	RanjiBanpur ..	1	..	..	2	30	142	3	..	..	..	6.7	7.6	4.3	3	5.1	24.4	24.5
16	Khripai ..	1	..	..	5	13	87	..	..	..	..	11.1	3.2	5.4	1.4	3.8	24.8	22.9
17	Tamluk ..	..	..	1	3	56	142	1.4	..	..	..	2.8	1.6	1.2	3	4.7	11.9	11.0

Serial No.	Towns.	Estimated mid-year population for 1946.	Births.			Deaths.										
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth rate per 1,000 of population.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injury.			
													Homicide.	Suicide.		
														Male.	Female.	Wounds and Accidents.
B.—TOWNS.																
Hooghly district.																
18	Hooghly-Chinsura	40,603	979	719	1,698	34.2	15	4	..	202	204	135	..	1	3	29
19	Bansberia	23,809	113	144	257	10.8	..	1	..	108	14	26	..	1	2	2
20	Arambagh	9,317	123	115	243	26.1	5	1	..	24	9	23	..	..	..	2
21	Serampur	54,798	553	558	1,141	20.8	44	2	..	227	171	117	1	4	4	24
22	Baldyabati	26,529	320	297	626	23.6	3	..	..	19	24	26	..	..	1	7
23	Rishra	23,645	99	90	189	8.0	6	..	..	30	33	23	..	..	..	3
24	Uttarpara	13,445	116	115	231	17.2	4	..	..	46	45	13	..	..	..	5
25	Kotrung	9,641	99	106	205	21.2	4	..	..	23	17	14	..	1	..	2
26	Bhadraswar	29,364	224	237	461	16.3	4	10	..	67	37	32	..	..	1	..
27	Chandpurani	33,938	373	309	682	20.1	9	1	..	23	15	33	1	1	..	8
28	Konnagar	14,665	116	116	232	16.5	7	..	..	23	21	23	..	1	..	4
Howrah district.																
29	Howrah	359,523	2,779	2,614	5,393	15.4	131	9	..	502	1,559	2,255	..	17	20	376
30	Bally	51,318	354	333	687	13.4	7	1	..	40	64	26	..	..	1	1
District 24-Parganas.																
31	Tollyganj	59,662	198	225	423	7.1	16	2	..	21	17	20	..	..	1	6
32	South Suburban	61,632	520	450	970	15.7	87	6	..	117	225	153	1	3	5	11
33	Garden Reach	85,387	446	399	845	9.9	11	8	..	165	178	119	..	..	..	7
34	Budge-Budge	31,339	152	128	280	8.9	28	6	..	93	112	49	..	2	2	15
35	Barulpur	7,355	63	64	127	17.3	3	..	..	17	1	5	..	..	..	..
36	Rajpur	13,558	119	84	203	15.0	1	5	..	108	13	26	..	..	..	4

Rates of deaths for 1,000 of population.

Serial No.	Towns.	Deaths.				Rates of deaths for 1,000 of population.											
		Injury.				Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injury.	All other causes.	For all causes.		
		Snake Bites.	Killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.										For the year.	Mean of five years (1933-42).	
B.—TOWNS.																	
Hooghly district.																	
18	Hooghly-Chinsura	1	..	..	34	752	1,346	3	08	..	4.1	4.1	2.7	7	15.1	27.1	17.1
19	Bansberia	..	..	..	5	51	205	..	04	..	4.5	6	1.1	3	2.1	8.6	7.3
20	Arambagh	..	..	..	2	69	133	6	1	..	2.6	9	2.5	2	7.4	14.3	15.5
21	Serampur	3	..	..	36	349	946	8	04	..	4.1	3.2	2.1	7	6.3	17.3	13.8
22	Baidyabati	..	..	..	8	156	266	1	..	..	7	9	1.0	3	7.0	16.0	11.8
23	Rahra	1	..	..	4	54	150	3	..	..	1.3	1.4	1.0	2	2.2	6.3	6.8
24	Uttarpara	..	..	..	5	44	157	3	..	..	3.4	3.3	1.0	4	3.3	11.7	13.3
25	Kotrung	..	..	..	3	50	111	4	..	..	2.4	1.7	1.5	3	5.2	11.5	11.8
26	Bhadreswar	..	..	..	1	107	253	1	4	..	2.4	1.3	1.1	04	3.3	9.1	8.7
27	Chandani	1	..	..	11	153	245	3	08	..	7	4	1.0	3	4.5	7.2	8.1
28	Konnagar	1	..	..	6	73	153	5	..	..	1.6	1.5	1.6	4	5.2	10.9	6.8
Howrah district.																	
29	Howrah	1	..	1	414	3,564	8,433	5	02	..	1.4	6.3	4.3	1.2	9.9	23.6	17.2
30	Bally	..	..	..	2	171	311	1	01	..	8	..	1.2	05	3.3	6.1	6.2
District 24-Parganas.																	
31	Tollyganj	..	..	..	7	45	123	3	03	..	4	2	3	1	7	2.1	3.6
32	South Suburban	1	..	..	21	374	933	14	1	..	1.9	3.6	2.5	3	6.1	16.0	12.5
33	Garden Reach	..	..	..	7	265	753	1	09	..	1.9	2.1	1.4	08	3.2	8.3	8.6
34	Budge-Budge	1	..	..	20	68	376	9	2	..	3.0	3.6	1.6	6	2.1	12.0	14.4
35	Baruipur	..	..	..	..	12	38	4	..	..	2.3	1	7	..	1.6	5.2	10.5
36	Kajpur	..	..	..	4	47	204	07	4	..	8.0	9	1.9	3	3.5	15.0	14.1

Serial No.	Towns.	Estimated mid-year population for 1946.	Births.			Deaths.											
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth rate per 1,000 of population.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injury.		Wounds and Accidents.		
													Male.	Female.			
																Male.	Female.
B.—TOWNS.																	
District 24-Paranag.																	
37	Joynagar-Malipur ..	14,368	39	28	67	4.9	1	..	..	11	10	4	..	..	..	2
38	Dum Dum ..	7,663	66	56	122	8.5	2	..	..	11	4	6	..	..	..	..
39	North Dum Dum ..	6,145	57	58	115	3.7	..	..	..	13	10	1	..	..	..	3
40	South Dum Dum ..	25,963	181	149	330	12.7	7	1	..	22	14	123	..	..	..	2
41	Khardah ..	9,678	36	23	59	6.1	2	1	..	15	4	5	..	..	..	2
42	Panhati ..	27,888	192	147	339	12.1	6	1	..	28	15	34	..	..	..	3
43	Garulia ..	20,423	138	121	259	12.7	12	..	..	18	6	21	..	..	1	..
44	North Barrackpore ..	27,644	243	213	456	16.5	2	2	..	16	26	26	..	1	1	4	
45	Barrackpore ..	32,902	165	143	308	9.4	17	3	..	87	17	33	..	..	..	11
46	Titagarh ..	56,292	629	535	1,164	20.6	11	3	..	1,064	18	69	..	..	..	17
47	Nalhati ..	42,503	188	216	404	9.5	10	..	..	15	20	23	..	1	2	4
48	Bhaipara ..	116,070	1,289	1,187	2,476	21.3	39	19	..	670	189	214	1	2	3	25	
49	Halkahar ..	26,060	96	88	184	7.1	2	..	..	12	10	8	..	..	..	2
50	Kanchrapara ..	24,438	163	151	314	12.8	..	..	..	33	7	31	..	..	..	1
51	Baranagar ..	54,012	635	602	1,237	22.9	11	1	..	169	190	226	..	..	4	2
52	Kamarhati ..	42,433	428	383	811	19.1	22	..	..	100	56	43	..	..	..	28
53	Baraset ..	11,359	55	33	88	7.7	..	..	..	20	1	2	..	..	..	..
54	Gobordanga ..	5,584	43	33	76	13.6	2	..	..	9	4	9	..	2	..	5
55	Ba-Irhat ..	26,630	305	277	582	21.9	11	3	..	76	23	38	..	..	..	1
56	Taki ..	11,332	113	82	195	17.2	1	..	..	11	2	7	..	1	..	2
57	Baduria ..	14,527	107	88	195	13.4	..	2	..	64	3	11	..	..	..	2
58	City of Calcutta ..	2,020,568	17,463	15,957	33,411	16.5	741	124	3	5,427	3,716	8,966	119	49	22	769	

Serial No.	Towns.	Estimated mid-year population for 1946.	Births.			Birth rate per 1,000 of population.	Deaths.											
			Male.	Female.	Total.		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Typhoid.	Dysentery & Diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Homicide.	Injury.		Wounds and Accidents.		
														Male.	Female.			
B.—TOWNS.																		
Medinipur district.																		
59	Krishnagar	33,215	306	295	601	18.0	20	14	..	89	28	39	..	1	..	9		
60	Nabedwip	29,345	546	494	1,040	35.4	125	4	..	501	77	42	..	2	2	4		
61	Banaghat	16,445	56	35	91	6.3	..	..	..	10	9	8	..	..	..	..
62	Birugar	1,715	9	2	11	6.4	5	1	..	9	3	1	..	1	..	..
63	Santipur	30,965	459	404	863	27.9	4	1	..	90	5	21	..	..	..	2
64	Chakdaha	5,438	43	54	97	18.0	1	..	..	37	3	18	..	..	..	2
Medinipur district.																		
65	Berhampur	39,295	372	305	677	17.2	8	3	..	499	80	96	..	..	3	7
66	Murshidabad	11,221	99	86	185	16.5	..	6	..	58	25	25	..	..	..	1
67	Jhaganj-Aranganj	15,098	214	189	403	26.7	1	15	..	45	35	21	..	1	..	4		
68	Kandi	16,506	73	58	131	7.9	..	..	..	82	10	4	1	..	..	1
69	Jangipur	17,560	264	280	524	29.8	25	3	..	86	9	10	..	..	..	3
70	Dhulian	13,096	196	171	367	28.0	11	..	..	161	12	9	..	..	..	3
Jalpaiguri district.																		
71	Jalpaiguri	27,443	141	129	270	9.8	1	..	..	157	56	82	1	..	2	15

Serial No.	Towns.	Deaths.					Rates of deaths for 1,000 of population.										
		Injury.				Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injury.	All other causes.	For all causes.		
		Snake Bites.	Killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.										For the year.	Mean of five years (1938-42).	
B.--TOWNS.																	
Kadia district.																	
59	Krishnagar	1	..	2	13	144	347	6	4	..	2.7	3	1.2	4	4.4	10.4	12.8
60	Nabadwip	2	..	..	10	159	918	4.3	1	..	17.1	2.7	1.4	3	5.2	31.3	22.4
61	Ranaghat	..	..	..	..	32	59	..	..	..	7	6	5	..	2.1	4.0	6.4
62	Birnagar	..	..	..	1	5	25	2.9	6	..	5.2	1.8	6	6	2.9	14.6	22.1
63	Sandpur	..	..	..	2	333	456	1	0.8	..	2.9	2	7	0.6	10.8	14.7	15.0
64	Chakdaha	1	..	..	3	35	97	2	..	..	6.3	6	3.3	6	6.5	17.3	9.3
Murshidabad district.																	
65	Barhampur	..	..	2	12	254	952	2	0.7	..	12.7	2.0	2.4	3	6.4	24.2	16.8
66	Murshidabad	..	..	..	1	86	201	..	5	..	5.1	2.2	2.2	0.9	7.6	17.9	18.4
67	Jhaganj-Aminganj	1	..	..	6	109	232	0.7	1.0	..	3.0	2.3	1.4	4	7.3	15.4	8.8
68	Kandi	..	..	..	2	41	139	..	..	..	5.0	6	2	1	2.5	8.4	7.5
69	Jangipur	1	..	..	4	50	137	1.4	2	..	4.9	6	6	2	2.8	10.6	8.8
70	Dhullan	1	..	..	4	9	206	3	..	..	12.3	9	7	3	7	15.7	10.5
Jalpaiguri district.																	
71	Jalpaiguri	..	..	1	19	196	511	0.4	..	..	5.7	2.0	3.0	7	7.2	18.6	12.1

Serial No.	Towns.	Estimated mid-year population for 1946.	Births.				Deaths.											
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth rate per 1,000 of population.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injury.			Wounds and Accidents.		
													Homicide.	Suicide.	Male.		Female.	
B.—TOWNS.																		
Darjeeling district.																		
72	Darjeeling ..	26,725	424	390	824	30.8	..	3	..	233	18	103	..	..	..	..	7
73	Kurseong ..	7,818	129	115	244	31.2	1	..	..	127	18	98	..	..	..	..	6
74	Kallanpong ..	10,063	87	76	163	24.1	..	1	..	66	27	57	1	..	..	..	1
Malda district.																		
75	English Bazar ..	23,720	133	112	245	10.4	5	..	..	94	22	10	..	..	..	..	1
76	Old Malda ..	3,829	56	62	118	35.9	5	..	..	30	9	9	..	..	..	..	..
Total of towns ..			36,660	33,317	69,977	16.6	1,636	384	3	12,165	7,933	14,197	131	164	93	1,849	4,379	
Total for the West Bengal Province.			271,868	252,497	524,365	24.8	9,774	4,971	3	232,726	21,996	36,153	300	542	566	4,379	..	

Serial No.		Towns.	Deaths.					Rates of deaths for 1,000 of population.											
			Injury.				All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injury.	All other causes.	For all causes.		
			Snake Bites.	Killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.											For the year.	Mean of five years (1938-40).	
		B.—TOWNS.																	
		Darjeeling district.																	
72		Darjeeling ..	..	..	..	7	131	495	..	..	..	8.7	..	3.8	..	..	4.9	13.5	25.5
73		Kurseong ..	..	..	..	6	52	302	..	..	..	16.2	2.3	12.5	..	..	6.7	33.6	39.0
74		Kalimpong ..	..	..	1	3	69	222	..	..	..	9.8	4.0	8.4	..	..	10.0	32.9	..
		Malda district.																	
75		English Bazar ..	..	..	..	1	43	175	..	..	..	4.0	..	..	..	..	1.8	7.4	6.1
76		Old Malda ..	..	..	..	..	21	74	1.5	..	..	9.1	2.7	2.7	..	..	6.3	22.4	20.1
		Total of towns ..	53	12	27	1,960	29,393	67,641	..	..	..	3.1	1.9	3.3	..	..	6.6	15.9	14.1
		Total for the West Bengal Provinces.	1,778	96	151	7,823	107,237	414,687	..	..	..	10.6	1.0	1.8	..	..	5.1	19.6	18.2

N.B.—Rishra-Konnagar municipality has been split up into two municipalities namely Rishra and Konnagar and as such no figures for previous years are available. Average death rat. (6.8) of the Rishra-Konnagar town has been shown against these two newly created towns in the last column.

*—Kallimpong municipality has been created during this year. No average death rate for previous five years could therefore be furnished.

Supplementary Annual Form No. VI (A).—DEATHS registered from DIFFERENT CAUSES in the districts (Rural Circle) and towns of West Bengal during the year 1946.

Serial No.	Districts.	Anthrax.		Acute Poliomyelitis.		Berl-Berl.		Cancer.		Chicken-pox.		Diphtheria.		Epidemic Dropsy.		Leptosy.		Mumps.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
A—RURAL DISTRICTS.																			
1	Burdwan ..	..	..	1	·0005	6	·003	15	·009	69	·04	18	·01	54	·03	102	·06	2	·001
2	Birbhum ..	..	..	2	·002	3	·003	6	·006	6	·006	2	·002	8	·008	136	·01	..	..
3	Bankura ..	..	..	3	·002	..	..	2	·002	6	·005	3	·002	35	·03	252	·2	..	..
4	Midnapur ..	..	..	..	..	3	·001	3	·001	1	·0003	9	·003	30	·01	164	·05	2	·0006
5	Hooghly ..	..	..	1	·001	19	·02	11	·01	64	·06	39	·03	65	·06	44	·04	4	·004
6	Howrah ..	4	·004	2	·002	51	·05	13	·01	4	·004	7	·007	62	·06	16	·01	..	..
7	24-Parganas ..	..	..	6	·002	74	·03	9	·003	9	·003	14	·005	89	·03	13	·004	8	·003
8	Nadia ..	..	..	..	..	3	·004	2	·003	8	·01	10	·01	6	·008	18	·02	3	·004
9	Murshidabad ..	..	..	..	..	3	·002	1	·0006	357	·2	13	·009	21	·01	39	·03	40	·03
10	West Dinajpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	·003	..	..	40	·07	11	·02	1	·002
11	Jalpaiguri ..	..	..	3	·004	9	·01	3	·004	..	..	12	·02	32	·04	26	·04	..	..
12	Darjeeling ..	1	·003	..	..	4	·01	1	·003	6	·02	3	·009	4	·01	..	..	..	..
13	Malda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·001	37	·04	5	·005	39	·05	11	·01	..	..
Total of rural districts ..		5	·003	18	·001	175	·01	67	·006	56	·03	135	·008	485	·03	832	·05	60	·004

Serial No.	Districts.	Tuberculosis of joints.		Tuberculosis of meninges.		Other Tubercular diseases.		All other causes.		Black water fever.		Cerebral spinal fever.		Enteric group of fever.		Influenza.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
A.—RURAL DISTRICTS.																	
1	Burdwan ..	4	·002	3	·005	3	·005	8,277	4·3	5	·002	15	·01	209	·1	6	·003
2	Birbhum ..	1	·001	1	·001	6	·006	4,116	4·0	3	·003	6	·006	88	·09	5	·005
3	Bankura ..	11	·009	24	·02	6	·005	5,098	4·2	..	..	4	·003	23	·02	10	·003
4	Midnapur ..	5	·002	6	·002	11	·004	11,406	3·6	1	·0003	14	·004	266	·09	11	·004
5	Hooahly ..	11	·01	9	·008	43	·04	4,780	4·2	9	·003	32	·03	345	·3	10	·01
6	Howrah ..	13	·01	5	·005	15	·01	4,150	3·9	9	·003	3	·003	121	·1	15	·01
7	24-Parganas ..	7	·002	6	·002	7	·002	10,483	3·7	..	..	9	·003	324	·1	23	·01
8	Nadia ..	..	..	9	·01	1	·001	3,845	5·2	1	·001	..	..	49	·07	1	·001
9	Murshidabad ..	3	·002	1	·0006	4	·003	9,012	6·0	1	·0006	..	..	66	·04	12	·008
10	West Dinajpur ..	1	·002	..	..	..	..	3,052	5·2	..	..	..	..	2	·003	3	·005
11	Jalpaiguri ..	48	·07	9	·01	60	·9	4,904	6·8	10	·01	23	·03	29	·04	29	·04
12	Darjeeling ..	6	·02	..	..	85	·3	1,870	5·1	1	·003	..	..	4	·01	126	·4
13	Malda ..	1	·001	1	·001	1	·001	2,071	2·5	1	·001	..	..	3	·003	7	·003
Total of rural districts ..		113	·037	73	·005	258	·02	72,913	4·3	41	·002	106	·806	1,534	·69	233	·82

Serial No.	Districts.	Kala-azar.		Malaria.		Measles.		Relapsing fever (spirochaetal).		Typhus fever.		Other fevers.		Deaths from Child-birth.	
		Deaths.	Ratio	Deaths.	Ratio	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
A.—RURAL DISTRICTS.															
1	Burdwan ..	137	·08	7,387	4·2	70	·04	..	..	..	..	11,681	6·7	284	6·0
2	Birbhum ..	11	·01	15,304	15·0	66	·07	..	..	..	..	9,905	9·6	153	4·9
3	Bankura ..	4	·003	3,971	3·2	4	·003	..	..	..	..	9,629	7·8	169	4·5
4	Midnapur ..	8	·003	12,429	4·0	34	·01	..	..	..	..	18,209	5·8	557	6·2
5	Hooghly ..	187	·2	3,851	3·4	47	·04	..	..	..	..	3,405	3·0	172	5·9
6	Howrah ..	24	·02	2,745	2·6	24	·02	..	..	..	..	3,068	2·9	78	3·7
7	24-Parganas ..	134	·05	6,930	2·4	18	·006	..	..	..	..	13,144	4·6	284	4·6
8	Nadia ..	133	·2	13,323	17·8	10	·01	..	..	..	..	2,453	3·3	157	6·7
9	Murshidabad ..	422	·3	15,049	10·0	119	·08	..	..	..	..	15,290	10·1	159	3·4
10	West Dinajpur ..	888	1·5	4,832	8·3	17	·03	..	..	..	..	3,989	6·8	263	14·3
11	Jalpaiguri ..	139	·2	5,459	7·6	23	·04	..	..	..	..	5,220	7·3	661	25·5
12	Darjeeling ..	153	·5	2,156	6·6	12	·04	7	·02	..	..	2,046	6·3	101	10·9
13	Malda ..	190	·2	6,632	7·9	34	·04	..	..	..	..	7,512	9·0	129	6·4
Total of rural districts ..		2,430	·1	100,158	5·9	485	·93	7	·0004	..	..	105,541	8·2	3,167	6·8

Serial No.	Districts.	Dysentery.		Diarrhoea.		Pneumonia.		Tuberculosis of lungs.		Whooping cough.		Other Respiratory diseases.		Deaths under one year.			Infant mortality rate.
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
A.—RURAL DISTRICTS.																	
1	Burdwan ..	196	·1	737	·4	1,246	·7	480	·3	95	·05	611	·4	3,755	2,939	6,694	143·3
2	Birbhum ..	96	·09	81	·08	206	·2	206	·2	18	·02	353	·3	3,808	2,884	6,192	204·0
3	Bankura ..	82	·07	714	·7	988	·8	338	·3	35	·03	391	·3	2,550	2,139	4,689	125·4
4	Midnapur ..	1,056	·3	1,489	·5	3,065	1·0	392	·1	93	·03	964	·3	4,826	4,210	9,036	102·2
5	Hooghly ..	199	·2	1,306	1·2	1,487	1·3	248	·2	91	·08	678	·6	1,850	1,484	3,334	114·5
6	Howrah ..	366	·3	1,656	1·5	379	·4	302	·3	91	·08	444	·4	1,286	1,137	2,423	117·5
7	24-Parganas ..	761	·3	831	·3	1,592	·6	472	·2	136	·05	529	·2	3,841	2,713	6,554	97·7
8	Nadia ..	257	·3	129	·2	438	·6	60	·08	42	·06	71	·09	2,373	2,131	4,504	196·4
9	Murshidabad ..	578	·4	480	·3	332	·2	96	·06	75	·05	188	·09	4,042	3,534	7,576	167·4
10	West Dinajpur ..	132	·2	127	·2	1,700	2·9	69	·1	117	·2	215	·4	1,723	1,211	2,934	165·8
11	Jalpaiguri ..	849	1·2	720	1·0	3,983	5·5	289	·4	59	·08	143	·2	2,612	2,168	4,680	188·5
12	Darjeeling ..	400	1·2	230	·7	463	1·4	303	·9	6	·02	113	·3	804	509	1,113	120·3
13	Malda ..	177	·2	414	·5	96	·1	34	·04	50	·06	135	·2	1,388	1,131	2,519	128·8
Total of rural districts ..		5,149	·3	8,814	·5	15,975	·9	3,239	·2	908	·05	4,785	·3	33,558	29,190	61,748	135·9

Serial No.	Districts.	Anthrax.		Acute Poliomyelitis.		Heri-Beri.		Cancer.		Chicken-pox.		Diphtheria.		Epidemic Dropsy.		Leprosy.		Mumps.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
B.—TOWNS.																			
Burdwan district.																			
1	Burdwan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	16	..	..	2	03	..	..	1	02	..	..
2	Kalna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Katwa ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	09	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	09	..	..
4	Dainhat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Raniganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	04	..	..	1	04	1	04	..	..	..	..
6	Asansol ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Birbhum district.																			
7	Suri ..	..	..	..	..	1	06	1	06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bankura district.																			
8	Bankura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	2	04	..	..	1	02	..	..
9	Bishnupur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Sonamukhl ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	07	..	..	1	07	..	..
Midnapur district.																			
11	Midnapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	1	02	..	..	3	07	..	..	..	..
12	Ghatal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Kharsa ..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Chandrakona ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Ranjibpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Khirpai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Tamluk ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	7	6	..	..	..	..	1	08	..	..

Serial No.	Districts.	Tuberculosis of joints.		Tuberculosis of meninges.		Other Tubercular diseases.		All other causes.		Black water fever.		Cerebro-spinal fever.		Enteric group of fever.		Influenza.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
B.—TOWNS.																	
Burdwan district.																	
1	Burdwan	..	..	..	..	1	-02	167	2.7	1	-02	..	..	15	.2	..	..
2	Kalna	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	6.8	..	..	..	..	10	.8	..	..
3	Katwa	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	5.1	..	..	..	..	4	.4	..	..
4	Dainhat	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	.8	..	..	..	..	4	.8	..	..
5	Raniganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	4.6	..	..	..	..	7	.3	..	..
6	Asansol	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	2.5	..	..	..	..	6	.1	..	..
Birbhum district.																	
7	Suri	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	2.6	..	..	1	-06	2	-.01	..	..
Bankura district.																	
8	Bankura	..	..	..	..	..	..	168	3.6	1	-02	..	..	5	.1	..	..
9	Bishnupur	..	..	..	..	1	-04	58	2.4	..	..	..	..	3	.1	..	..
10	Sonamukhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	4.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midnapur district.																	
11	Midnapur	2	-05	..	..	..	..	232	5.4	..	..	..	..	20	.5	..	..
12	Ghatal	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	4.5	..	..	1	-05	1	-05	..	..
13	Khara	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	3.6	..	..	1	-2	..	..	..	..
14	Chandrakona	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	4.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Ranijhanpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	4.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Khirpai	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Tamluk	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Serial No.	Districts.	Kala-azar.		Malaria.		Measles.		Relapsing fever (spirochaetal).		Typhus fever.		Other fevers.		Deaths from Child-birth.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
B.—TOWNS.															
Burdwan District.															
1	Burdwan ..	22	.3	45	.7	2	.03	..	..	..	..	1	.02	11	2.9
2	Kana ..	7	.6	42	3.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	8.4	3	9.3
3	Katwa ..	6	.5	13	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	4.7	..	..
4	Dalnhat ..	..	..	20	3.8	1	.2	..	..	..	..	7	1.6	..	..
5	Raniganj ..	1	.01	13	.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	.7	10	17.8
6	Asansol ..	..	..	1	.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	.1	4	13.0
Birbhum District.															
7	Suri ..	..	..	24	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	.3	4	72.7
Bankura District.															
8	Bankura ..	..	..	14	.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	.8	6	12.8
9	Bishnupur ..	1	.01	21	.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	.6	3	10.0
10	Sonamukhi ..	1	.07	64	4.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	.7	7	25.7
Midnapur District.															
11	Midnapur ..	5	.1	43	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	1.7	18	21.1
12	Ghatol ..	4	.2	100	5.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	.4	5	15.2
13	Khura ..	..	..	4	.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2.0	2	27.0
14	Chandrakona *	..	..	46	7.4	7	1.1	..	..	..	..	3	.5	4	27.0
15	Ramjibanpur ..	..	..	22	3.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	2.9	3	21.8
16	Khirpai ..	2	.6	9	2.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	8.0	3	33.3
17	Tamluk ..	..	..	4	.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	2.4	1	5.1

Serial No.	Districts.	Dysentery.		Diarrhoea.		Pneumonia.		Tuberculosis of lungs.		Whooping cough.		Other Respiratory diseases.		Deaths under one year.			Infant mortality rate.
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
B.—TOWNS.																	
Burdwan District.																	
1	Burdwan ..	48	.8	14	.2	33	.5	26	.4	..	..	52	.8	..	..	72	233.0
2	Kalna ..	11	.9	7	.6	10	.8	8	.7	..	..	4	.3	38	34	2	6.0
3	Katwa ..	12	1.1	8	.3	8	.7	15	1.4	..	..	5	.5	4	2	1	5.8
4	Dainhat ..	..	..	1	.2	4	.8	3	.6	..	..	1	.2	1	..	88	68.0
5	Raniganj ..	22	.9	2	.08	8	.3	16	.6	1	.04	14	.6	13	25	4	13.0
6	Asansol ..	4	.07	..	..	..	..	7	.1	..	..	2	.04	1	3	6	109.1
7	Suri ..	3	.2	..	..	2	.1	3	.2	..	..	3	.2	4	2	20	43.0
Bankura District.																	
8	Bankura ..	10	.2	10	.2	14	.3	3	.06	..	..	7	.2	11	9	4	33.7
9	Bishnupur ..	2	.08	12	5.9	12	.5	5	.2	..	..	5	.2	6	4	10	99.6
10	Sonamukhi ..	3	.3	11	.8	14	1.0	10	.7	..	..	10	.7	16	11	27	37.8
Midnapur District.																	
11	Midnapur ..	45	1.1	24	..	36	.8	41	1.0	..	..	22	.5	12	20	32	101.9
12	Ghatal ..	11	.6	33	1.8	25	1.1	3	.2	1	.05	1	.05	17	16	3	40.5
13	Kluara ..	1	.2	7	1.3	5	.9	2	.4	..	..	..	.2	2	1	26	183.1
14	Chandrakona ..	10	1.6	3	.5	22	3.5	5	.8	..	..	9	1.4	11	15	17	120.6
15	Ramjibanpur ..	5	.9	39	6.7	14	2.4	4	.7	..	..	7	1.2	7	10	8	88.9
16	Khirdai ..	2	.6	9	2.6	12	3.4	1	.3	..	..	6	1.7	6	2	15	76.5
17	Tamluk ..	15	12.6	4	.3	6	.5	2	.2	..	..	6	.5	7	8		

Serial No.	Districts.	Anthrax.		Acute Polymyositis.		Beriberi.		Cancer.		Chicken-pox.		Diphtheria.		Epidemic Dropsy.		Leprosy.		Mumps.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS.																		
	Hooghly district.																		
18	Hooghly-Chinsura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	-08	..	..	1	-02	..	..
19	Banberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	04	..	08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Arambagh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-1	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Scrampur	..	..	..	..	2	-04	12	-2	..	..	1	-02	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Baidyabati	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	-68	..	..	2	-08	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Rishra	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	08	..	..	..	..	4	-2	..	..	..	..
24	Uttarpara	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Korung	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Bhadreswar	..	..	..	..	1	04	24	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Chandani	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	-00	..	..	..	..	4	-1	..	..	..	..
28	Konnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-07	..	..	..	..	2	-2	..	..	..	..
	Howrah district.																		
29	Howrah	..	..	..	..	5	-01	26	-07	12	03	6	-02	..	..	12	-03	..	..
30	Bally	..	..	..	..	2	-04	3	-6	..	..	3	-06	8	-2	..	..	..	..
	24-Parganas district.																		
31	Tollyganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-02	2	-03	..	..	..	..
32	South Suburban	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	-1	..	..	2	-03	16	-3	2	-03	..	..
33	Garden Reach	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-01	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-01	..	..
34	Budge-Budge	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Baruipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Rajpur	..	..	..	..	1	-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	-4	..	..	..	..
37	Joy nagar-Majilpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-07	..	..	..	..	1	-07	..	..	..	..
38	Dum Dum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Serial No.	Districts.	Tuberculosis of joints.		Tuberculosis of meninges.		Other Tubercular diseases.		All other causes.		Black water fever.		Cerebro-spinal fever.		Enteric group of fevers.		Influenza.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
B.—TOWNS.																	
Hooghly district.																	
18	Hooghly-Chinsura	4	.04	..	..	..	..	717	14.4	..	..	..	..	27	.5	..	..
19	Banaberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Arambagh	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Serampur	..	..	..	..	1	.02	325	5.9	..	..	..	..	31	.6	..	..
22	Baidyabati	..	..	..	..	..	..	181	6.8	..	..	..	..	3	.1	..	..
23	Rishra	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	2.0	..	..	..	..	5	.2	..	..
24	Uttarpara	..	..	..	..	2	.1	40	3.0	..	..	1	.07	14	1.0	1	.07
25	Kotrung	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	5.1	..	..	..	..	1	.1	..	..
26	Bhadreswar	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	3.7	..	..	..	..	6	.2	..	..
27	Chandani	..	..	..	..	5	.1	135	4.1	..	..	..	..	1	.03	..	..
28	Konnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	4.8	..	..	..	..	7	.5	..	..
Howrah district.																	
29	Howrah	..	..	..	..	1	.003	3,420	9.5	1	.003	1	.003	217	.6	..	..
30	Bally	..	..	1	.02	..	..	154	3.0	..	..	..	..	22	.4	..	..
District 24—Parganas.																	
31	Tollygunj	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	.7	..	..	..	..	13	.2	..	..
32	South Suburban	..	..	1	.02	..	..	317	5.6	..	..	6	.1	27	.4	3	.05
33	Garden-Reach	..	..	..	..	..	..	259	3.0	..	..	..	..	8	.09	..	..
34	Budge-Budge	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	2.1	..	..	..	..	17	.5	..	..
35	Baruipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1.6	..	..	..	..	1	.1	..	..
36	Rajpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	2.7	..	..	..	..	4	.3	..	..
37	Joynagar-Majilpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	.6	..	..	..	..	1	.07	..	..
38	Dum Dum	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Serial No.	Districts.	Kala-azar.		Malaria.		Measles.		Relapsing fever (Spirochaeta).		Typhus fever.		Other fevers.		Deaths from child-birth.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
B.—TOWNS.															
Hooghly district.															
18	Hooghly-Chinsurah	18	.4	34	.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	2.5	26	15.2
19	Banberia ..	6	.3	75	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	1.1	1	3.8
20	Arambagh ..	..	..	11	1.2	1	.1	..	..	..	..	12	1.3	2	8.2
21	Serampur ..	7	.1	16	.3	1	.02	..	..	..	..	172	3.1	8	6.9
22	Baidyabati ..	1	.04	6	.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	.3	1	1.6
23	Rishra ..	..	..	3	.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	.9	1	5.2
24	Uttarpara ..	2	.1	8	.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1.5	1	4.3
25	Kotrung ..	1	.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	2.2	..	..
26	Bhadreswar ..	2	.07	6	.2	1	.04	..	..	..	..	53	1.9	..	..
27	Chamdani ..	2	.06	..	.1	1	.03	..	..	..	..	15	.4	3	4.4
28	Konnagar ..	1	.07	4	.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	.8	3	12.9
Howrah district.															
29	Howrah ..	9	.03	122	.3	3	.008	..	..	..	..	149	.4	82	14.1
30	Bally ..	..	..	4	.07	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	.3	..	..
District 24-Parganas.															
31	Tollygunj ..	..	..	7	.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.02	1	2.3
32	South Suburban	4	.06	31	.5	2	.03	..	..	..	..	44	.7	..	..
33	Garden Reach	..	..	24	.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	129	1.5	4	4.6
34	Budge-Budge	..	..	21	.7	1	.03	..	..	..	..	54	1.7	1	3.5
35	Barulpur ..	1	.1	4	.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1.5	..	..
36	Rajpur ..	..	..	2	.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	7.5	4	19.6
37	Jaynagar-Mallipur	..	..	5	.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	.3	..	..
38	Dum Dum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1.4	2	16.3

Serial No.	Districts.	Dysentery.		Diarrhoea.		Pneumonia.		Tuberculosis of lungs.		Whooping cough.		Other Respiratory diseases.		Deaths under one year.			Infant mortality rate.
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
B.—TOWNS.																	
Hooghly district.																	
18	Hooghly-Chinsura	90	1.8	114	2.3	41	.5	43	.9	..	..	51	1.0	101	69	170	100.1
19	Bansberia	8	.3	6	.3	11	.5	3	.1	1	.04	11	.5	11	13	24	93.1
20	Arambagh	3	.3	6	.6	14	1.5	1	.1	..	..	8	.9	17	12	29	119.8
21	Scrampur	47	.9	124	2.3	44	.8	42	.8	..	..	31	.6	95	102	197	172.7
22	Bakhyabati	6	.2	18	.7	13	.5	10	.4	..	..	3	.1	22	22	44	70.3
23	Rishra	12	.5	21	.9	7	.3	8	.3	..	..	8	.3	3	4	7	37.0
24	Uttarpara	26	1.9	19	1.4	6	.4	2	.1	..	..	5	.4	15	5	20	86.6
25	Ko-rung	9	.9	8	.8	5	.5	1	.1	..	..	8	.8	7	9	16	78.0
26	Bhadreswar	12	.4	25	.9	16	.6	6	.2	..	..	10	.4	29	32	61	132.3
27	Chandani	11	.3	4	1	13	.4	7	.2	..	..	13	.4	9	11	20	29.3
28	Konnagar	16	1.1	5	.4	4	.	8	.6	..	..	11	.8	13	12	25	107.2
Howrah district.																	
29	Howrah	572	2.4	687	1.9	334	.9	336	.9	..	..	1,585	4.4	1,033	933	1,966	304.5
30	Bally	37	.7	27	.5	12	.2	8	.2	..	..	6	.1	32	34	66	96.1
District 24-Parganas.																	
31	Tollygunj	14	.2	3	.05	9	.2	3	.05	..	..	8	.2	9	3	12	28.4
32	South Suburban	148	2.4	77	1.2	58	.9	419	.7	8	.7	43	.7	129	97	226	234.0
33	Garden Reach	129	1.5	49	.6	43	.5	32	.4	..	..	44	.5	80	59	139	164.5
34	Budge-Budge	66	2.1	46	1.5	20	.6	21	.7	..	..	8	.3	15	12	27	96.4
35	Barulpur	1	.1	..	..	2	.3	1	.1	..	..	2	.3	5	..	5	39.4
36	Rajpur	10	.7	3	.2	15	1.1	9	.7	..	..	2	.1	7	4	11	54.2
37	Jaynagar-Mallikpur	10	.7	..	..	2	.1	1	.07	..	..	1	.07	1	..	1	14.9
38	Dum Dum	3	.4	1	.1	1	.1	1	.1	..	..	4	.5	2	4	6	49.2

Serial No.	Districts.	Anthrax.		Acute Poliomyelitis.		Berl-Peri.		Cancer.		Chicken-pox.		Diphtheria.		Epidemic Dropsy.		Leprosy.		Mumps.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
B.—TOWNS.																			
District 24-Parganas.																			
39	North Dum Dum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	South Dum Dum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Khardah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Pandhati ..	..	..	..	..	3	.1	3	.1	..	..	1	.04	2	.07	..	..	..	..
43	Garulia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.05	..	..	..	..	1	.05	..	..	..	..
44	North Barrackpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	.1	..	..	..	..	1	.04	..	..	..	..
45	Barrackpur ..	..	..	..	..	1	.03	7	.03	7	.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Titagarh ..	..	..	..	..	1	.02	..	..	..	..	1	.02	..	..	2	.05	..	..
47	Nailhati ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	.03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Bhatpara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Halisahar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Kanchrapara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Baranagar ..	..	..	..	..	5	.09	14	.3	1	.02	..	..	1	.02	2	.03	..	..
52	Kamarhati ..	..	..	..	..	1	.02	1	.02	..	..	1	.09	..	..	2	.05	..	..
53	Baraset ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Gobardanga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	Basirhat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	Taki ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	Baduria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	City of Calcutta	1	.0005	..	..	33	.02	399	.2	7	.003	65	.03	43	.02	61	.03	3	.001
Medin district.																			
59	Krishnagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.03	..	..	..	..	6	.2	1	.03	..	..
60	Nabadwip ..	..	..	..	..	1	.03	4	.1	..	..	..	..	1	.03	..	..	..	..

Serial No.	Districts.	Tuberculosis of joints.		Tuberculosis of meninges.		Other Tubercular diseases.		All other causes.		Black water fever.		Cerebro-spinal fever.		Enteric group of fevers.		Influenza.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.-TOWNS.																
	District 24-Parganas.																
39	North Dum Dum	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-2
40	South Dum Dum	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	2.1	..	..	..	..	5	-2	1	-04
41	Khardah	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	1.7	..	..	1	-1	..	..	..	..
42	Paikhatli	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	3.0	..	..	..	..	6	-2	..	..
43	Garia	..	..	..	..	1	-05	82	4	..	..	..	..	4	-2	1	-05
44	North Barrackpur	..	..	..	..	4	-1	52	1.9	..	..	..	..	3	-1	..	..
45	Barrackpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	2.4	..	..	5	-2	13	-4	1	-03
46	Tifagath	..	..	..	..	10	-2	24	4	..	..	1	-2	4	-07	..	..
47	Nahali	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	2.2	..	..	..	..	6	-1	1	-02
48	Bhatpara	..	..	..	..	1	-01	1,200	10.4	..	..	..	..	14	-1	1	-01
49	Hallsbar	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1.0	..	..	..	..	3	-1	..	..
50	Kanchrapara	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	1.7	..	..	..	..	2	-008	..	..
51	Baranagar	..	..	..	..	1	-02	298	5.5	..	..	..	..	30	-6	1	-02
52	Komarhati	..	..	..	..	2	-05	89	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Barasat	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Gobardanga	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	Basirhat	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	3.0	..	..	4	-2	10	-4	..	..
56	Taki	1	-09	..	..	..	..	39	3.4	..	..	..	..	1	-09	..	..
57	Baduria	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	City of Calcutta	6	-003	26	-01	303	-1	15,000	7.4	4	-002	318	-2	1,562	-7	57	-03
	Medinipur district.																
59	Krishnagar	..	..	1	-03	2	-06	131	3.9	..	..	..	..	9	-3	..	..
60	Nakadwip	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	4.9	..	..	..	..	23	-8	..	..

Serial No.	Districts.	Kala-azar.		Malaria.		Measles.		Relapsing fever (spirochaetæ).		Typhus fever.		Other fevers.		Deaths from Child-birth.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
B.—TOWNS															
District 24-Parganas.															
39	North Dum Dum	..	..	2	·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1·6	1	8·6
40	South Dum Dum	..	..	7	·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	·3	1	3·0
41	Khardah ..	1	·1	4	·4	1	·1	..	..	..	..	8	·8	1	16·9
42	Panhati ..	..	..	15	·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	2	5·9
43	Garulia ..	..	..	3	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	·5	3	11·4
44	North Barrackpur	1	·04	4	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	·3	..	..
45	Barrackpur ..	1	·03	20	·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	1·2	1	3·0
46	Titagarh ..	7	·1	31	·5	6	·1	..	..	..	..	1,015	15·0	11	8·7
47	Nalhati ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	·2	2	4·8
48	Bhatpara ..	2	·02	25	·2	30	·3	..	..	..	..	598	5·2	21	8·0
49	Halisahar ..	..	..	4	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	·2	2	10·9
50	Kanchrapara ..	..	..	2	·008	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	1·1	4	12·7
51	Baranagar ..	3	·006	15	·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	2·2	13	10·1
52	Kamarhati ..	..	..	11	·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	2·1	5	6·2
53	Baraset ..	..	..	13	1·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	·6	2	22·7
54	Gobardanga ..	..	..	6	1·1	1	·2	..	..	..	..	2	·4	..	..
55	Basirhat ..	6	·2	32	1·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	·9	3	5·1
56	Taki ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	·9	1	5·1
57	Baduria ..	1	·07	58	4·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	·3	4	20·5
58	City of Calcutta	335	·2	1,422	·7	67	·03	..	..	3	·001	1,719	·8	239	8·8
Medinipur district.															
59	Krishnagar ..	26	·8	18	·5	1	·03	..	..	..	..	485	1·1	2	3·3
60	Nabadwip ..	8	·3	12	·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	453	15·6	10	8·9

Serial No.	Districts.	Dysentery.		Diarrhoea.		Pneumonia.		Tuberculosis of lungs.		Whooping cough.		Other Respiratory diseases.		Deaths under one year.			Infant mortality rate.
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
B.—TOWNS.																	
District 24—Parganas.																	
39	North Dum Dum	3	·5	7	1·1	1	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	12	104·3
40	South Dum Dum	8	·3	6	·2	2	·8	114	4·4	..	..	7	·3	16	12	28	84·8
41	Khardah ..	4	·4	..	..	3	·3	..	..	1	·1	1	·1	1	1	2	33·9
42	Panihati ..	8	·3	7	·3	19	·7	2	·07	..	..	13	·5	11	9	20	59·0
43	Garulia ..	5	·2	1	·05	4	·2	12	·6	2	·1	3	·1	17	10	27	104·2
44	North Barrackpur	9	·3	17	·6	11	·4	3	·1	..	..	12	·4	9	6	15	32·9
45	Barrackpur ..	16	·5	1	·03	18	·5	3	·09	..	..	12	·4	23	12	35	116·9
46	Titagarh ..	11	·2	7	·1	41	·7	..	..	..	..	28	·5	130	106	236	202·7
47	Naihati ..	14	·4	2	·65	8	·2	16	·2	..	..	5	·1	7	9	16	39·6
48	Bhatpara ..	121	1·0	68	·6	64	·6	84	·7	..	..	66	·6	296	250	546	220·5
49	Italisahar ..	9	·1	1	·04	3	·1	2	·05	..	..	3	·1	4	8	12	65·2
50	Kanchrapara	5	·2	2	·08	14	·6	4	·2	..	..	13	·5	6	5	11	35·0
51	Baranagar ..	107	2·0	83	1·5	65	1·2	43	·8	..	..	118	2·2	126	112	238	192·4
52	Kamarhati ..	35	·8	21	·5	26	·6	1	·62	..	..	16	·4	..	..	..	..
53	Baraset ..	1	·09	..	..	2	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	11·3
54	Gobardanga	3	·5	1	·2	5	·9	..	..	..	..	4	·7	5	4	9	118·4
55	Bachhat ..	9	·3	14	·5	24	·9	7	·3	6	·2	1	·04	25	27	52	89·3
56	Taki ..	1	·69	1	·49	3	·3	4	·4	..	..	..	..	8	8	16	82·0
57	Badulia ..	2	·1	1	·07	11	·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	11	56·4
58	City of Calcutta	2,396	1·2	1,320	·7	3,605	1·8	2,609	1·3	8	·004	2,734	1·4	4,391	3,742	8,133	243·4
Medin district.																	
59	Krishnagar ..	24	·7	4	·1	19	·6	15	·5	1	·03	4	·1	28	20	48	80·3
60	Nabadwip ..	49	1·7	28	1·0	21	·7	9	·3	..	..	12	·4	90	66	156	150·0

Serial No.	Districts.	Anthrax.		Acute Poliomyelitis.		Berl-Berl.		Cancer.		Chicken-pox.		Diphtheria.		Epidemic Dropsy.		Leprosy.		Mumps.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
S.—TOWNS.																			
Nadia district.																			
61	Ranaghat ..	..	..	..	..	1	·07	3	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	Birnagar ..	..	..	..	..	1	·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	Santipur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	Chakdah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Murshidabad district.																			
65	Berhampur ..	..	..	..	..	1	03	3	·05	..	..	2	·05	1	·03	..	..	..	..
66	Murshidabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	Jaganj-Azimganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	·5	..	..	..	..
68	Kandi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·00	..	..	..	..
69	Jangipur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	Dhulan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Jalpaiguri district.																			
71	Jalpaiguri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	·07	..	..	..	..
Darjeeling district.																			
72	Darjeeling ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	·07	2	·07	..	..	1	·04
73	Kurseong ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	Kalimpong ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·1	..	..
Malda district.																			
75	English Bazar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	Old Malda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Towns		1	·0002	1	·0002	60	01	537	·1	31	007	98	·02	116	·03	81	·02	4	·0009
Total for the West Bengal Province.		6	·0003	19	·0009	235	·01	604	·03	600	03	233	·01	601	03	923	·04	64	·003

Serial No.	Districts.	Tuberculosis of joints.		Tuberculosis of meninges.		Other Tubercular diseases.		All other causes.		Black water fever.		Cerebro-spinal fever.		Enteric group of fevers.		Influenza.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
B.—TOWNS.																	
Nadia district.																	
61	Ranaghat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	1·8	..	..	..	..	1	·07	..	..
62	Birnagar ..	..	..	2	1·2	..	..	2	1·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	Santipur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	328	10·6	..	..	..	..	3	·1	..	..
64	Chakdah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	6·1	..	..	..	..	8	1·8	..	..
Murshidabad district.																	
65	Berhampur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230	5·8	2	·05	..	..	21	·5	1	·03
66	Murshidabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	7·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	Jhaganj-Azimganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	6·4	..	..	..	..	8	·5	..	..
68	Kandi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	2·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	Jangipur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	2·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	Dhulian ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jalpaiguri district.																	
71	Jalpaiguri ..	1	·04	7	·3	..	..	168	6·1	..	..	8	·3	11	·4	..	..
Darjeeling district.																	
72	Darjeeling ..	..	..	..	..	3	·1	121	4·5	..	..	..	..	7	·3	..	..
73	Kurseong ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	5·9	..	..	..	..	22	2·8	2	·3
74	Kalimpong ..	..	..	..	..	4	·6	62	9·2	..	..	..	..	4	·6	..	..
Maldah district.																	
75	English Bazar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	1·7	..	..	..	..	5	·2	..	..
76	Old Maldah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	6·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Towns		14	·003	38	·009	342	·08	26,409	6·2	9	·002	348	·08	2,206	·5	71	·02
Total for the West Bengal Province.		127	·006	117	·006	598	·03	99,322	4·7	50	·002	454	·02	3,740	·2	334	·02

Serial No.	Districts.	Kala-azar.		Malaria.		Measles.		Relapsing fever (spirochaeta).		Typhus fever.		Other fevers.		Deaths from Child-birth.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
B.—TOWNS.															
Meda district.															
61	Ranaghat ..	1	·07	4	·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	·3	2	21·7
62	Birnagar ..	1	·6	8	4·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	Santipur ..	5	·2	12	·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	2·3	2	2·3
64	Chakdaha ..	5	·9	12	2·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2·2	2	20·4
Murshidabad district.															
65	Berhampur ..	53	1·3	56	1·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	366	9·3	17	24·9
66	Murshidabad ..	12	1·1	6	·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	3·6	5	26·6
67	Jhaganj-Azimganj ..	8	·5	20	1·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	·6	4	9·7
68	Kandi ..	2	·1	72	4·4	1	·06	..	..	..	..	7	·4	3	22·7
69	Jangipur ..	4	·2	74	4·2	2	·1	..	..	..	..	6	·3	4	7·6
70	Dhulan ..	2	·2	159	12·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2·7
Jalpaiguri district.															
71	Jalpaiguri ..	29	1·1	96	3·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	·5	18	66·2
Darjeeling district.															
72	Darjeeling ..	8	·3	19	·7	..	..	..	..	3	·1	196	7·3	2	2·4
73	Kurseong ..	8	1·0	7	·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	11·3	6	24·6
74	Kalimpong ..	7	1·0	16	2·4	1	·1	..	..	..	..	33	5·6	1	6·1
Malda district.															
75	English Bazar ..	2	·08	13	·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	3·1	2	8·1
76	Old Malda ..	5	1·5	18	5·5	1	·3	..	..	..	..	6	1·8	..	..
Total of Towns		646	·2	3,181	·7	131	·03	..	..	6	·001	6,537	1·5	621	8·4
Total for the West Bengal Province.		3,076	·1	103,339	4·9	616	·03	7	·0003	6	·0003	112,108	5·3	3,788	7·1

Serial No.	Districts.	Dysentery.		Diarrhoea.		Pneumonia.		Tuberculosis of lungs.		Whooping cough.		Other Respiratory diseases.		Deaths under one year.		Infant mortality rate.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Male.	Female.		Total.
B.—TOWNS.																	
Nadia district.																	
61	Ranaghat ..	5	.3	4	.3	4	.3	2	.1	..	..	2	.1	4	1	5	54.3
62	Birnagar ..	1	.6	2	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.6	..	1	1	90.9
63	Santipur ..	5	.2	..	..	9	.3	4	.1	..	..	8	.3	43	42	55	98.4
64	Chakdaha ..	2	.4	1	.2	16	2.9	1	.2	..	..	1	.2	5	11	16	163.3
Murshidabad district.																	
65	Berhampur ..	67	1.7	13	.3	33	.8	26	.7	..	..	37	.9	22	24	46	67.9
66	Murshidabad ..	21	1.8	4	.4	15	1.3	9	.8	..	..	1	.09	21	14	35	189.2
67	Jhaganj-Azimganj ..	29	1.9	6	.4	12	.8	3	.2	3	.2	3	.2	12	14	26	64.5
68	Kandi ..	9	.5	1	.06	..	..	3	.2	..	..	1	.06	6	5	11	84.0
69	Jangpur ..	8	.5	1	.06	3	.2	4	.2	3	.2	..	..	3	5	8	15.3
70	Dhulia ..	9	.7	3	.2	4	.3	5	.4	..	..	..	..	8	10	18	49.0
Jalpaiguri district.																	
71	Jalpaiguri ..	37	1.3	19	.7	26	.9	36	1.3	..	..	20	.7	5	1	6	22.2
Darjeeling district.																	
72	Darjeeling ..	10	.4	8	.3	30	1.1	54	2.0	..	..	19	.7	27	24	51	61.9
73	Kurseong ..	11	1.4	7	.9	9	1.2	80	3.2	..	..	9	1.2	16	14	30	122.9
74	Kalimpong ..	22	3.3	3	.7	9	1.3	45	6.5	..	..	3	.4	11	10	21	128.8
Malda district.																	
75	English Bazar ..	19	.8	3	.1	6	.2	..	..	..	..	4	.1	10	7	17	69.4
76	Old Malda ..	5	1.5	4	1.2	1	.3	4	1.2	..	..	4	1.2	7	4	11	93.2
Total of Towns		4,838	1.1	3,095	.7	5,401	1.2	3,939	.9	35	.008	5,182	1.2	7,186	6,204	13,480	191.8
Total for the West Bengal Province.		9,987	5	12,009	.6	21,016	1.0	7,227	3	943	.04	9,967	.5	40,754	34,394	75,148	143.3

Annual Form No. VII—DEATHS registered from CHOLERA in the districts of West Bengal during each month of the year 1946.

Serial No.	Districts.	Villages and towns.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from cholera were reported.								
1	Burdwan ..	2,713	172	4	29	83	73	29	23	16	14
2	Birbhum ..	2,216	55	2	10	33	11	14	2	9	4
3	Bankura ..	3,526	185	3	8	53	69	23	11	9	4
4	Midnapur ..	10,720	169	37	34	56	55	3	1	16	4
5	Hooghly ..	1,919	118	23	43	53	100	58	25	13	23
6	Howrah ..	830	610	45	79	221	285	178	66	46	47
7	24-Pargannas ..	4,054	239	148	325	488	428	214	55	13	12
8	Calcutta ..	1	1	49	88	167	175	96	38	36	18
9	Nadia ..	1,234	208	30	30	45	89	38	6	..	3
10	Murshidabad ..	1,904	195	21	15	196	238	45	..	..	1
11	West Dinajpur ..	2,334	90	..	5	69	81	13	4	11	2
12	Jalpaiguri ..	890	50	..	..	6	23	3	..	..	..
13	Darjeeling ..	584	13	..	5	3	6	8	2	..	..
14	Malda ..	1,417	703	6	19	157	96	73	6	..	..
Total ..		3,4343	2,858	330	680	1,640	1,729	795	239	173	132

Serial No.	Districts.	Total.					Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 during five years (1938-42).
		September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1	Burdwan ..	6	38	13	113	236	210	446	.2	.6
2	Birbhum ..	3	2	5	50	70	75	145	.1	.5
3	Bankura ..	8	3	2	22	94	126	220	.2	.4
4	Midnapur ..	9	32	43	160	199	256	455	.1	.4
5	Hoochly ..	37	42	43	98	273	290	563	.4	.5
6	Howrah ..	51	85	91	171	609	699	1,308	.8	1.1
7	24-Parganas ..	7	10	16	83	882	917	1,799	.4	1.0
8	Calcutta ..	17	19	15	23	493	243	741	.4	.5
9	Nadia ..	1	17	506	528	625	677	1,302	1.4	.6
10	Murshidabad ..	23	101	367	237	600	648	1,248	.7	.6
11	West Dinajpur ..	..	16	63	83	177	175	352	.6	.05
12	Jalpaiguri ..	1	..	..	..	22	11	33	.05	.1
13	Darjeeling ..	..	..	..	..	15	9	24	.03	.02
14	Malda ..	30	220	344	127	536	542	1,078	1.2	.8
	Total	193	585	1,523	1,695	4,896	4,878	9,774	.5	.6

Annual Form No. VIII—DEATHS registered from SMALL-POX in the districts of West Bengal during each month of the year 1946.

Serial No.	Districts.	Villages and towns.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from small-pox were reported.								
1	Burdwan ..	2,713	477	134	144	317	387	288	109	27	7
2	Birbhum ..	2,216	247	43	30	55	107	85	45	17	12
3	Bankura ..	3,526	165	20	13	41	63	29	11	3	2
4	Midnapur ..	10,720	33	1	7	12	8	5	2	1	..
5	Hooghly ..	1,919	136	28	41	66	40	18	12	3	..
6	Howrah ..	830	143	60	64	77	86	80	48	14	16
7	24-Parganas ..	4,054	95	30	64	89	74	43	27	3	4
8	Calcutta ..	1	1	3	12	14	15	14	12	4	1
9	Nadia ..	1,234	110	17	33	130	159	60	22	4	3
10	Murshidabad ..	1,904	202	89	84	240	269	126	34	20	4
11	West Dinajpur ..	2,335	113	4	23	50	98	43	36	25	8
12	Jalpalguri ..	890	9	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..
13	Darjeeling ..	534	8	..	3	3	2	1	..	..	..
14	Malda ..	1,417	114	9	7	16	51	19	11	4	..
Total ..		34,343	1,943	444	528	1,110	1,384	817	369	125	57

Serial No.	Districts.	September	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Number of deaths among children.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 during five years (1938-42).
						Male.	Female.	Total.	Under one year.	One year and under ten years.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1	Burdwan	1	3	2	5	655	769	1,424	106	314	-6	-9	-7	-1
2	Birbhum	..	..	..	..	213	186	399	10	62	-4	-4	-4	-1
3	Bankura	..	1	..	..	105	83	188	14	35	-2	-1	-1	-04
4	Midnapur	..	1	..	..	20	17	37	2	7	-01	-01	-01	-03
5	Hooghly	..	..	..	5	117	96	213	2	7	-2	-1	-2	-2
6	Howrah	2	2	1	1	220	231	451	..	..	-3	-4	-3	-4
7	24-Parganas	2	1	5	4	168	178	346	..	..	-08	-11	-09	-3
8	Calcutta	1	2	20	26	50	65	124	34	53	-04	-10	-06	1-0
9	Nadia	6	..	1	..	213	222	435	..	..	-5	-5	-5	-1
10	Murshidabad	4	..	..	..	441	429	870	..	..	-5	-5	-5	-04
11	West Dinajpur	17	17	12	14	175	177	352	23	98	-6	-6	-6	-1
12	Jalpaiguri	1	..	..	..	4	2	6	..	..	-01	-01	-01	-01
13	Darjeeling	..	..	..	..	5	1	6	..	1	-04	-01	-02	-01
14	Malda	..	..	..	..	52	65	117	29	71	-1	-1	-1	-03
	Total	34	27	41	55	2,450	2,521	4,971	220	648	-2	-3	-2	-3

Annual Form No. IX—DEATHS registered from FEVERS in the districts of West Bengal during each month of the year 1946.

Serial No.	District.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1	Burdwan ..	1,570	1,704	1,711	1,412	1,417	1,114	1,089	1,287	1,361
2	Birbhum ..	2,047	1,791	2,300	1,753	1,634	1,313	1,212	1,520	1,415
3	Bankura ..	1,291	1,147	1,185	1,113	1,009	770	938	993	1,000
4	Midnapur ..	2,942	2,509	2,893	2,446	1,978	1,791	1,904	2,237	2,298
5	Hooghly ..	855	736	811	700	589	486	551	548	629
6	Howrah ..	534	555	564	533	436	364	423	518	526
7	24-Parganas ..	2,865	2,236	2,040	2,064	1,384	1,555	1,477	1,616	1,741
8	Calcutta ..	373	393	448	400	395	411	467	496	434
9	Nadia ..	1,742	1,516	1,806	1,340	1,088	891	869	934	1,171
10	Murshidabad ..	2,932	2,377	2,798	2,372	2,318	1,745	1,592	1,718	2,248
11	West Dinajpur ..	1,007	758	888	721	717	649	738	754	759
12	Jalpaiguri ..	1,048	775	987	1,033	1,039	892	828	790	830
13	Darjeeling ..	414	358	512	460	432	504	403	367	395
14	Malda ..	1,478	1,144	1,274	1,182	1,105	1,033	861	764	1,132
Total ..		21,198	19,689	20,017	17,629	16,641	13,518	13,332	14,842	15,939

Serial No.	District.	October.			November.			December.			Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 during years (1938-42).
		October.	November.	December.	October.	November.	December.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1	Burdwan ..	1,533	2,400	2,717							10,044	9,871	19,915	9.9	10.9	10.4	12.7
2	Birbhum ..	2,660	3,707	4,160							12,485	13,027	25,512	23.9	25.0	24.2	17.7
3	Bankura ..	1,222	1,480	1,675							7,030	6,793	13,823	10.6	10.5	10.5	12.1
4	Midnapur ..	3,040	3,537	3,652							15,443	15,964	31,407	9.4	10.1	9.8	10.0
5	Hooghly ..	756	972	1,035							4,323	4,345	8,668	5.7	6.6	6.1	7.6
6	Howrah ..	531	804	763							3,426	3,125	6,551	4.1	4.8	4.4	2.6
7	24-Parganas ..	1,656	2,174	2,464							12,366	11,206	23,572	6.1	6.7	6.4	7.2
8	Calcutta ..	429	563	618							3,141	2,246	5,427	2.2	3.7	2.7	1.7
9	Nadia ..	1,588	1,955	2,006							8,366	8,340	16,706	18.7	20.0	19.3	18.5
10	Murshidabad ..	2,948	4,299	4,573							16,014	15,876	31,890	19.6	19.6	19.6	14.3
11	West Dinajpur ..	844	1,015	881							5,152	4,579	9,731	16.8	16.6	16.7	14.7
12	Jalpaiguri ..	955	996	921							5,842	5,252	11,094	14.4	15.4	14.9	13.7
13	Darjeeling ..	362	358	366							2,578	2,353	4,931	13.1	13.5	13.3	15.2
14	Malda ..	1,549	1,555	1,426							7,645	6,858	14,503	17.6	15.9	16.8	10.7
Total ..		20,393	25,845	27,287							113,855	109,875	223,730	9.9	11.3	10.6	9.9

Annual Form No. X—DEATHS registered from DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA in the districts of West Bengal during each month of the year 1946.

Serial No.	District.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1	Burdwan ..	83	71	99	107	107	71	72	88	90
2	Birbhum ..	8	10	23	9	26	11	16	16	10
3	Barkura ..	101	61	79	69	67	59	78	65	64
4	Midnapur ..	284	249	238	207	170	133	165	169	185
5	Hooghly ..	140	130	194	171	141	155	141	144	189
6	Howrah ..	331	354	323	255	205	205	276	280	305
7	24-Parganas ..	256	231	304	276	247	197	206	176	199
8	Calcutta ..	283	238	279	260	256	223	317	299	312
9	Nadia ..	28	22	35	30	20	19	9	25	27
10	Murshidabad ..	50	49	139	229	124	72	31	27	41
11	West Dinapur ..	11	20	30	25	18	15	15	19	17
12	Jalpaiguri ..	92	77	205	157	159	190	143	105	136
13	Darjeeling ..	27	33	62	86	113	91	72	50	38
14	Nalda ..	15	24	103	55	26	14	10	7	14
Total		1,732	1,609	2,113	1,936	1,879	1,455	1,861	1,470	1,627

Serial No.	Districts.	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 during five years (1935-42).			
		October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.				
1	Burdwan ..	81	90	98	552	505	1,057	-5	-6	-6	1.0
2	Birbhum ..	10	13	23	80	100	180	-2	-2	-2	-5
3	Bankura ..	56	58	87	437	407	844	-7	-6	-6	1.4
4	Midnapur ..	272	363	358	1,427	1,326	2,753	-9	-8	-9	1.2
5	Hooghly ..	200	232	238	978	1,117	2,095	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.7
6	Howrah ..	339	348	404	1,759	1,886	3,645	2.1	2.9	2.5	2.2
7	24-Parganas ..	182	266	227	1,406	1,361	2,767	-7	-8	-7	-8
8	Calcutta ..	360	388	481	1,831	1,885	3,716	1.3	3.0	1.8	1.4
9	Nadia ..	31	177	88	289	222	511	-6	-5	-6	-4
10	Murshidabad ..	115	145	217	630	599	1,229	-8	-7	-8	-3
11	West Dinajpur ..	23	27	39	154	105	259	-5	-4	-4	-7
12	Jalpaiguri ..	128	172	81	984	641	1,625	2.4	1.9	2.2	1.4
13	Darjeeling ..	48	24	45	369	324	693	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.2
14	Malda ..	73	115	163	336	286	622	-8	-7	-7	-1
	Total	1,898	2,362	2,556	11,232	10,764	21,996	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.1

Annual Form No. XI—DEATHS registered from RESPIRATORY DISEASES in the districts of West Bengal during each month of the year 1946.

Serial No.	Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1	Burdwan ..	257	284	280	201	231	188	175	190	157
2	Birbhum ..	63	62	78	85	70	71	75	58	55
3	Bankura ..	172	214	228	173	168	119	109	131	99
4	Midnapur ..	500	560	595	435	395	275	282	263	272
5	Hooghly ..	317	307	316	263	220	204	190	182	190
6	Howrah ..	368	351	347	222	264	256	236	255	255
7	24-Parganas	478	398	427	365	319	301	258	234	254
8	Calcutta ..	1,030	877	752	623	683	557	663	688	675
9	Nadia ..	91	101	98	55	47	48	48	32	30
10	Murshidabad	95	102	112	98	74	57	43	34	34
11	West Dinajpur	185	235	192	159	150	169	133	156	109
12	Jalpaiguri ..	362	383	426	440	338	268	376	352	338
13	Darjeeling ..	114	81	95	107	129	102	101	86	92
14	Malda ..	36	34	53	20	29	16	20	18	19
	Total	4,666	3,989	3,989	3,246	3,117	2,861	2,799	2,859	2,579

Serial No.	Districts.	Total.						Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 during five years (1938-42).
		October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1	Burdwan	229	267	210	1,789	860	2,649	1.8	1.0	1.4	2.2
2	Birbhum	63	56	55	528	263	791	1.0	.5	.8	1.5
3	Bankura	90	143	177	1,281	551	1,832	1.9	.8	1.4	2.0
4	Midnapur	315	399	457	3,180	1,565	4,745	1.9	1.0	1.5	1.8
5	Hooghly	192	263	320	2,608	981	2,989	2.6	1.5	2.1	3.0
6	Howrah	268	304	371	2,181	1,316	3,497	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.5
7	24-Parganas	291	344	366	2,733	1,302	4,035	1.3	.8	1.1	1.3
8	Calcutta	676	775	927	5,264	3,692	8,956	3.8	6.0	4.4	4.3
9	Nadia	54	55	61	512	228	740	1.1	.5	.9	1.2
10	Murshidabad	57	43	57	550	256	806	.7	.3	.5	.6
11	West Dinajpur	170	203	240	1,250	851	2,101	4.1	3.1	3.6	2.3
12	Jaipalguri	395	430	408	2,374	1,982	4,556	6.4	5.8	6.1	4.5
13	Darjeeling	88	73	75	585	558	1,143	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.5
14	Malda	22	31	35	218	115	333	.5	.3	.4	.2
	Total	2,919	3,383	3,839	24,653	14,860	39,513	2.1	1.5	1.8	2.1

**Annual Form No. XII—DEATHS registered from PLAGUE in the districts of West Bengal
during each month of the year 1946.**

No.	Districts.	Villages and towns.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from plague were reported.								
1	Burdwan	2,713	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Birbhum	2,216	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Bankura	3,526	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Midnapur	10,720	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Hooghly	1,919	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Howrah	830	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	24-Parganas	4,054	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Calcutta	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	Nadia	1,234	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Murshidabad	1,904	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	West Dinajpur	2,335	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Jalpaiguri	890	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Darjeeling	584	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Malda	1,417	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	34,343	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..

No.	Districts.	Total.				Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio Per 1,000 during five years 1939-42.
		September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1	Burdwan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-0001
2	Birbhum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Bankura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Midnapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Hoochly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Howrah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	24 Parganas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-0001
8	Calcutta	..	..	..	..	-002	..	-001	-0003
9	Nadia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Murshidabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	West Dinajpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Jalpaiguri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Darjeeling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Maldia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	-002	..	-0001	-0002

APPENDIX II.

STATEMENT No. I.—Showing particulars of vaccination in West Bengal during 1946.

Serial No.	Districts.	Estimated mid-year population in the year 1946.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.		Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccination.	Primary vaccinations.		
			Permanent.	Temporary.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Total.	Under one year.	Successful.
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	A.—DISTRICTS.										
	(Excluding Towns.)										
1	Burdwan	1,740,377	20	133	403,586	259,220	662,746	33,137	63,769	19,518	23,471
2	Asansol Mining Settlement		Return not received.								
3	Birbhum	1,028,286	14	8	201,562	129,152	330,734	23,623	32,985	3,607	15,385
4	Bankura	1,227,305	19	38	157,412	93,712	251,124	13,217	50,004	8,339	26,894
5	Midnapore	3,126,704	128	..	698,109	457,860	1,156,559	9,031	117,994	45,874	55,681
6	Hooghly	1,139,164	76	..	124,028	69,593	191,220	2,554	36,920	6,439	20,593
7	Howrah	1,071,214	14	..	93,840	48,177	142,017	10,144	20,917	2,962	14,487
8	24 Parganas	2,839,476	150	14	557,786	359,327	917,113	6,114	108,636	18,538	57,465
9	Nadia	747,461	13	..	192,208	124,453	316,661	24,358	22,120	6,477	10,788
10	Murshidabad	1,512,600	20	..	319,044	202,541	521,585	26,079	59,161	19,168	28,103
11	West Dinajpur	582,380	11	..	56,832	32,626	89,458	8,132	34,961	1,721	10,231
12	Jalpaiguri	718,627	33	..	119,518	78,669	197,357	5,986	23,194	3,628	11,976
13	Darjeeling	326,541	12	..	47,238	29,261	76,439	6,369	5,080	1,443	2,072
14	Malda	835,894	13	56	91,923	80,710	172,633	13,279	28,273	3,442	5,200
	Total of Districts (excluding Towns.) ..	10,332,909	528	249	3,063,766	1,964,489	5,028,246	192,923	694,222	141,246	227,316

Serial No.	Districts.	Primary vaccination.			Re-vaccinations.			Percentage of successful cases in which results were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Number of all successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed by the vaccination staff only.
		Total of all ages.	Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unknown.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.			
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
A.—DISTRICTS.											
(Excluding Towns.)											
1	Burdwan	56,364	2,148	598,977	245,440	90,503	88.5	41.7	172.0	301,804	
2	Asansol Mining Settlement ..		Return not received.								
3	Birbhum	24,531	6,243	297,749	75,423	139,949	74.3	26.7	99.9	102,954	
4	Bankura	41,520	2,576	201,120	48,823	44,694	83.0	24.4	73.2	90,343	
5	Midnapore.	108,288	9,309	1,038,065	445,924	347,686	92.0	44.6	177.3	554,212	
6	Hoochly	32,759	2,104	157,491	44,376	49,381	89.1	28.0	67.9	77,185	
7	Howrah	20,124	562	121,120	23,818	40,511	96.2	19.8	40.9	43,942	
8	24-Parganas	93,413	3,211	809,077	180,984	226,444	86.9	22.4	100.9	280,397	
9	Nadia	13,556	6,436	294,541	55,106	191,934	61.3	18.7	92.0	68,662	
10	Murshidabad	51,393	3,440	462,424	144,411	148,615	86.9	31.8	129.2	195,804	
11	West Dinajpur	17,712	9,201	76,876	18,584	25,663	85.9	24.2	62.4	86,296	
12	Jalpaiguri	19,640	1,488	176,162	43,214	29,266	84.6	24.6	87.4	62,854	
13	Darjeeling	4,427	555	71,359	13,287	27,458	87.1	18.6	54.2	17,714	
14	Malda	8,830	17,229	143,161	2,228	106,081	30.2	1.6	22.1	11,058	
Total of Districts (excluding towns) ..		492,557	64,502	4,448,122	1,350,618	1,474,185	83.7	27.9	110.9	1,843,175	

Serial No.	Districts.	Estimated mid-year population in the year 1946.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.		Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccinations.		
			Permanent.	Temporary.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Total.	Successful.	
										Under one year.	One year and under 6 years.
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B.—TOWNS.											
Bardwana District.											
1	Bardwan	62,999	8	..	6,061	3,631	9,692	3,230	702	269	290
2	Kalna	12,063	1	..	5,505	2,986	8,491	8,491	695	335	316
3	Katwa	10,936	1	..	4,725	1,132	5,857	5,857	546	43	467
4	Dainhat	5,292	1	..	74	37	111	111	18	5	13
5	Raniganj	24,063	1	2	5,252	3,892	9,144	9,144	925	625	284
6	Asansol	56,896	..	..	Return not received.		..	..	..	..	..
7	Suri	15,681	1	..	1,409	907	2,316	2,316	74	14	60
Bankura District.											
8	Bankura	46,299	2	2	5,245	4,047	9,292	4,646	899	175	348
9	Bishnupur	24,451	1	..	2,642	1,912	4,554	4,554	484	157	227
10	Sonamukhi	14,117	1	..	901	674	1,575	1,575	347	38	250
Midnapore District.											
11	Midnapore	42,595	2	2	10,001	5,537	15,538	7,769	1,018	637	263
12	Ghatal	18,099	1	..	600	637	1,237	1,237	270	100	170
13	Kharar	5,531	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Chandrakona	6,223	1	..	674	329	1,003	1,003	274	59	207
15	Ramjibampur	5,822	1	..	201	83	284	284	104	1	51
16	Khirpai	3,503	1	..	112	66	178	178	173	2	31
17	Tamluk	11,893	1	1	1,375	813	2,188	2,188	210	31	142

Serial No.	Districts.	Primary vaccination.			Re-vaccinations.		Percentage of successful cases in which re-tssu were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Number of all successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed by the vaccination staff only.
		Total of all ages.	Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unknown.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B.—TOWNS.										
Burdwan District.										
1	Burdwan	563	44	8,990	4,243	1,540	80.9	47.1	76.4	4,811
2	Kalna	651	36	7,796	4,217	2,392	93.7	54.0	403.4	4,868
3	Katwa	514	32	5,311	4,654	657	94.1	87.5	472.6	5,168
4	Dainhat	18	XII	93	..	..	100.0	..	3.4	18
5	Raniganj	925	XII	8,219	2,070	..	100.0	38.0	162.3	3,904
6	Asansol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Birbhum District.										
7	Suri	74	6	2,242	549	768	100.0	24.4	39.7	622
Bankura District.										
8	Bankura	791	108	8,393	4,111	4,082	88.0	48.9	105.9	4,902
9	Bishnupur	431	24	4,066	633	1,069	89.0	15.6	48.5	1,064
10	Sonamukhi	309	XII	1,228	295	280	98.0	24.0	42.8	604
Midnapore District.										
11	Midnapore	1,006	12	14,520	4,790	360	98.8	33.1	136.1	5,796
12	Ghatal	..	..	967	150	..	..	15.5	8.8	150
13	Kharar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Chandrakona	256	..	729	612	9	93.4	84.0	139.5	868
15	Ramjhanpur	104	..	180	158	..	100.0	87.8	45.0	262
16	Khirpai	33	..	144	144	..	18.5	100.0	50.5	177
17	Tamluk	183	1	1,973	188	194	87.1	95.1	31.2	371

Serial No.	Districts.	Estimated population in the year 1946.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.		Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccinations.		
			Permanent.	Temporary.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Total.	Successful.	
										Under one year.	One year and under 6 years.
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B.—TOWNS.											
Hooghly District.											
18	Hooghly-Chinsura	40,008	2	..	17,530	5,574	23,104	11,552	1,097	351	622
19	Bamberia	23,309	2	..	182	211	393	196	448	120	209
20	Arambagh	9,317	1	..	889	340	1,229	1,229	243	80	111
21	Serampore	54,798	3	1	7,227	4,470	11,697	3,999	949	287	587
22	Baldyabati	20,529	1	1	1,072	795	1,867	1,867	480	187	878
23	Rishra	23,045	1	..	3,154	1,097	4,251	4,251	528	93	379
24	Uttarpara	13,445	1	..	707	709	1,416	1,416	125	44	58
25	Katrung	9,641	1	..	231	131	362	362	48	17	31
26	Bhadreswar	28,364	1	..	1,719	784	2,503	2,503	613	79	462
27	Champdani	33,938	1	..	1,297	433	1,730	1,730	561	154	407
28	Konnagar	14,065	..	..	798	182	980	980	45	21	22
Howrah District.											
29	Howrah	359,823	12	..	27,756	13,316	41,072	3,422	2,445	1,490	794
30	Bally	51,318	1	..	5,295	1,959	7,254	7,254	229	52	147
District 24-Parganas.											
31	South Suburban	61,632	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Tollyganj	50,602	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Budge-Budge	31,339	1	..	3,352	328	3,680	3,680	505	200	115
34	Bajpur	8,558	1	..	44	35	79	79	70	22	31

Serial No.	Districts.	Primary vaccination.			Re-vaccinations.			Percentage of successful cases in which results were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Number of all successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed by the vaccination staff only.
		Total of all ages.	Unknown.	13	Total.	Successful.	Unknown.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
B.-TOWNS.											
Hooghly District.											
18	Hooghly-Chinsura	61	63	20,007	2,860	19,138	5.5	14.3	59.1	2,980	
19	Bansberia	368	Nil	3,466	488	1,989	82.1	14.1	36.0	856	
20	Arambagh	69	33	9.6	171	815	28.4	17.3	25.8	240	
21	Serampore	929	5	10,748	200	3,590	97.9	1.9	20.6	1,129	
22	Baldyabati	400	..	1,407	252	..	100.0	17.9	28.8	712	
23	Rishra	486	Nil	3,728	2,010	256	92.9	53.9	105.6	2,496	
24	Uttarpara	119	2	1,291	608	114	95.2	47.1	54.1	727	
24	Kotrung	48	..	314	98	216	100.0	31.2	15.1	146	
26	Bhadreswar	586	10	1,800	488	347	95.6	25.8	37.9	1,074	
27	Chandani	561	..	1,169	487	682	100.0	41.6	30.9	1,048	
28	Kanagar	2	..	935	..	..	4.4	..	0.1	2	
Howrah District.											
29	Howrah	2,408	3	38,627	8,096	5,139	98.5	21.0	29.2	10,504	
30	Bally	219	3	7,025	1,615	177	95.6	22.9	35.7	1,884	
District 24-Parganas.											
31	South Suburban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Tollygunge	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Budge-Budge	489	..	4,519	1,523	..	96.8	33.7	64.3	2,013	
34	Rajpur	17	9	1,203	372	247	21.5	29.4	28.7	389	

Serial No.	Districts.	Estimated mid-year population in the year 1946.	Average number of vaccinations employed throughout the year.		Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccination officer.	Primary vaccinations.		
			Permanent.	Temporary.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Total.	Successful.	
										Under one year.	One year and under 6 years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
B.—TOWNS.											
District 24-Parganas.											
35	Berasipur ..	3,355	1	..	450	350	800	800	160	40	90
36	Jaynagar Mazilpur ..	14,308	1	..	869	1,141	2,010	2,010	425	29	354
37	Garden Beach ..	85,387	4	3	14,698	7,056	21,754	5,438	2,559	1,467	796
38	Baranagar ..	54,012	3	1	14,130	7,261	21,391	7,130	1,368	991	837
39	Kamarhati ..	42,433	1	..	5,947	3,228	9,175	9,175	588	95	445
40	Garulia ..	20,423	2	..	1,412	1,236	2,648	1,324	513	269	161
41	Barackpore ..	32,002	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Khanda ..	17,675	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	North Barrackpore ..	27,644	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Paulhati ..	27,588	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Titagarh ..	56,262	3	..	12,661	2,405	15,066	5,022	629	167	462
46	Dum Dum ..	7,663	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	North Dum Dum ..	6,145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	South Dum Dum ..	23,063	1	..	3,381	1,209	4,590	4,590	380	110	250
49	Nalhati ..	42,503	..	..	3,266	4,199	12,465	..	4,543	254	871
50	Halisahar ..	26,060	1	..	1,711	443	2,154	2,154	190	78	99
51	Kanchrapara ..	24,438	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Bhatpara ..	116,070	4	..	18,237	9,722	27,959	6,989	1,637	539	763
53	Gobardanga ..	5,584	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Barasat ..	11,350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	Baduria ..	14,527	1	..	1,046	463	1,514	1,514	309	44	265

Serial No.	District.	Primary vaccination.		Re-vaccinations.			Percentage of successful cases in which results were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Number of all successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations per 1,000 of population formed by the vaccination staff only.
		Total of all ages.	Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unknown.	Primary.	Re-vaccination		
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B.—TOWNS.										
District St-Pargana.										
35	Barulpur ..	160	..	640	640	..	100-0	100-0	108-8	800
36	Jaynagar Masilpur ..	42	Nil	1,585	115	Nil	9-9	7-3	11-0	157
37	Garden Reach ..	2,314	71	19,195	5,223	7,031	90-4	27-2	83-3	7,537
38	Baranagar ..	1,354	3	20,023	3,800	2,607	99-0	19-5	97-3	5,254
39	Kamarhati ..	540	23	8,587	372	507	91-8	4-3	21-5	912
40	Garulla ..	440	6	2,135	402	16	86-9	21-6	44-5	908
41	Barrackpore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Khorda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	North Barrackpore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Panihati ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Titagarh ..	629	..	14,437	..	..	100-0	..	11-2	629
46	Dum Dum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	North Dum Dum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	South Dum Dum ..	360	10	4,210	170	290	94-7	4-0	20-4	530
49	Nalhati ..	1,246	691	11,219	3,489	5,365	27-4	31-1	111-4	4,735
50	Haleshar ..	1	12	1,964	373	276	0-5	19-0	14-4	374
51	Kanchrapara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Bhatpara ..	116	9	26,322	3,332	1,573	7-1	12-9	301-4	3,498
53	Gobardanga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Barasat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	Baduria ..	309	..	1,205	163	423	100-0	13-5	32-5	472

Serial No.	Districts.	Estimated mid-year population in the year 1946.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.		Total number of persons vaccinated.			Primary vaccinations.			
			Permanent.	Temporary.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator	Successful.		
									Total.	Under one year.	One year and under 6 years.
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B.—TOWNS.											
District 24-Parganas.											
56	Basirhat ..	26,630	1	..	1,617	1,174	3,091	3,091	737	503	234
57	Taki ..	11,332	1	..	1,010	236	1,246	1,246	137	12	125
58	City of Calcutta ..	2,020,868	60	..	356,692	242,692	601,484	10,024	28,080	17,388	6,936
Nadia District.											
59	Krishnagar ..	33,215	2	..	4,253	3,832	8,085	4,042	662	173	363
60	Nabadwip ..	29,345	1	1	1,313	1,606	2,949	2,949	654	94	400
61	Santipur ..	30,965	2	11	2,650	31,118	33,768	16,834	5,763	240	305
62	Ranaghat ..	16,445	1	..	1,731	1,608	3,339	3,339	750	71	54
63	Birnagar ..	1,715	1	..	172	109	280	280	92	..	..
64	Chakdaha ..	5,433	1	..	734	755	1,489	1,489	138	26	64
Murshidabad District.											
65	Berhampore ..	39,295	3	..	8,205	5,230	13,435	4,478	1,610	356	1,222
66	Murshidabad ..	11,221	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	Jisganj-Azimganj ..	15,098	1	..	965	820	1,785	1,785	310	76	234
68	Kandi ..	16,506	1	..	1,327	734	2,061	2,061	353	210	182
69	Jangipur ..	17,560	1	..	943	698	1,640	1,640	451	70	339
70	Dhulian ..	13,096	..	..	3,089	1,927	5,016	5,016	484	117	367

Serial No.	Districts.	Primary vaccination.		Re-vaccinations.			Percentage of successful cases in which results were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Number of all successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed by the vaccination staff only.
		Total of all ages.	Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unknown.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B.—TOWNS.										
District 24-Parganas.										
56	Basirhat ..	737	..	2,354	..	2,354	76.3	..	27.7	737
57	Taki ..	137	..	1,109	262	285	100.0	23.6	11.5	399
58	City of Calcutta ..	25,860	2,230	573,404	114,683	458,721	929.8	22.9	68.9	149,533
Medin District.										
59	Krishnagar ..	662	Nil	7,423	1,143	329	100.0	15.3	54.3	1,805
60	Nabadwip ..	584	70	2,295	371	1,090	89.3	16.1	32.5	955
61	Sandipur ..	545	..	5,103	1,600	1,500	9.4	31.2	69.3	2,145
62	Ranaghat ..	125	..	6,358	320	2,857	16.7	5.0	27.1	445
63	Birnagar ..	92	..	188	..	..	100.0	..	53.6	92
64	Chardah ..	138	..	1,351	397	294	100.0	29.4	98.4	535
Murshidabad District.										
65	Berhampore ..	1,578	Nil	11,825	1,981	1,014	98.0	16.8	90.6	3,559
66	Murshidabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	Jaganj-Azimganj ..	310	Nil	1,475	346	Nil	100.0	23.5	43.4	656
68	Kandi ..	342	..	1,708	605	463	97.2	35.4	57.4	947
69	Jangipur ..	418	27	1,195	336	258	92.7	28.1	42.9	764
70	Dhulan ..	484	..	4,532	1,086	1,640	100.0	24.0	119.9	1,370

Serial No.	Districts.	Estimated midyear population in the year 1946.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.		Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccinations.		
			Permanent.	Temporary.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Total.	Successful.	
										Under one year.	One year and under 6 years.
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B.—TOWNS.											
Jalpaiguri District.											
71	Jalpaiguri	27,443	..	..	(Return not received.)			..	..	..	..
Darjeeling District.											
72	Darjeeling	26,725	1	2	10,351	6,365	16,716	16,716	384	1,227	122
73	Kurseong	7,818	1	1	2,099	1,319	3,418	3,418	361	303	53
74	Kallimpong	10,063	..	..	2,284	1,972	4,256	4,256	320	106	214
Malda District.											
75	English Bazar	23,720	1	..	1,422	696	2,118	2,118	343	159	182
76	Old Malda	3,829	..	..	31	3	34	34	8	3	5
Total for Towns		4,275,885	151	23	901,951	398,853	1,000,819	232,921	70,957	29,308	12,467

Serial No.	Districts.	Primary vaccination.		Re-vaccinations.			Percentage of successful cases in which results were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Number of all successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed by the vaccination staff only.
		Total of all ages.	Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unknown.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B.—TOWNS.										
Jalpaiguri District.										
71	Jalpaiguri .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Darjeeling District.										
72	Darjeeling	34	..	16,716	2,686	3,872	3.6	16.1	101.8	2,720
73	Kurseong	361	..	8,057	123	604	100.0	4.0	61.9	484
74	Kallimpong	320	..	3,936	1,233	2,648	100.0	32.7	159.8	1,608
Malda District.										
75	English Bazar	340	3	1,775	..	..	100.0	..	14.3	340
76	Old Malda .. ..	..	..	26	2	2	..	7.7	0.5	2
Total of Towns		53,259	2,928	919,583	192,517	540,079	42.9	21.2	56.5	246,776

Serial No.	Districts.	Estimated mid-year population in the year 1946.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.		Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccinations.		
			Permanent.	Temporary.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Total.	Successful.	
										Under one year.	One year and under 6 years.
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Other Agencies.										
	Tea Gardens	..	..	..	..	..	36,933	..	6,122	..	..
	Factories	..	..	..	..	..	12,914	..	117	..	..
	Steamers	..	..	..	..	..	36,669	..	..	..	..
	Railways	..	..	..	..	..	50,134	..	7,486	..	..
	Jails	..	..	..	..	..	22,555	..	16,871	..	..
	Dispensaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of Other Agencies	..	..	..	..	..	159,285	..	30,602	..	..
	Grand Total	21,199,239	674	277	3,685,727	2,363,438	6,182,450	410,044	704,291	171,144	299,783

Serial No.	Districts.	Primary vaccination.		Re-vaccinations.			Percentage of successful cases in which results were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Number of all successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations formed by the vaccination staff only.
		Total of all ages.	Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unknown.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Other Agencies.										
	Tea Gardens	5,207	..	30,855	16,023	..	84.9	51.9	..	21,230
	Factories	89	..	12,797	2,860	..	76.1	22.3	..	2,949
	Steamers	..	..	36,669	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Railways	4,835	..	46,608	22,579	..	64.8	48.5	..	27,414
	Jails	9,305	..	15,645	8,925	..	54.9	57.0	..	18,230
	Dispensaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of Other Agencies	19,436	..	142,574	50,387	..	64.1	63.6	..	69,823
	Grand Total	595,252	67,430	5,510,279	1,593,522	2,014,264	80.2	28.7	101.5	2,152,774

Summary.

	Total number of persons vaccinated.		Total number of operations performed.		Percentage of successful cases in which results were known.		Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.			Number of children successfully vaccinated.		Ratio of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of population.	Number of successful vaccinations per 100,000 of population.
	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Vaccinators employed.		Under 1 year.	One year and under six.			
							Permanent.	Temporary.			Persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.		
By Special Staff ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Districts excluding Towns ..	604,222	4,448,122	604,222	4,448,122	83.7	27.0	523	249	182,023	141,246	287,316	110.6	1,843,175
Towns ..	70,057	919,583	70,057	919,583	42.8	21.2	151	28	228,021	29,898	12,467	56.5	245,776
Total ..	674,279	5,367,705	674,279	5,367,705	..	..	674	277	410,044	171,144	299,783	..	2,088,951
Other agencies—Tea gardens, factories, steamers, railways, jails and dispensaries.	30,602	142,574	30,602	142,574	64.1	63.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	69,823
Grand Total ..	704,881	5,510,279	704,881	5,510,279	..	..	674	277	410,044	171,144	299,783	..	2,158,774

*Relates to permanent vaccinators only.

STATEMENT No. II.

Showing the total number of persons vaccinated with the number of those persons successfully vaccinated during the year 1946. *

	Persons vaccinated.	
	1946.	
	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
I. Government staff	(Could not be partition.)	compiled due to
II. District Boards	5,028,346	1,907,677
III. Municipalities	1,000,819	248,704
IV. Tea Garden, Factories, Steamers, Railways, Jails and Dispensaries.	159,285	69,823
V. Public vaccinators .. .. .	..	..
Total ..	6,188,450	2,226,204
Primary vaccination	704,881	632,682
Percentage of total	11.3	89.8
Revaccination	5,510,279	1,593,522
Percentage of total	88.7	29.9

N.B.—Figures relating to the years of 1937-38—1945 are not available due to partition of Bengal.

STATEMENT No. III.

Showing, side by side, the ratio per mille of population of deaths from small-pox and the number of successful vaccinations during the ten years ending 1946.

Districts.	1937-38.		1938-39.		1939-40.		1940-41.		1941.	
	Ratio of deaths from Small-pox.	Number of successful vaccination.	Ratio of Deaths from small-pox.	Number of successful vaccinations.	Ratio of deaths from small-pox.	Number of successful vaccinations.	Ratio of deaths from small-pox.	Number of successful vaccinations.	Ratio of deaths from small-pox.	Number of successful vaccinations.
Burdwan ..	·01	116,880	·09	77,217	·11	120,129	·21	132,963	·5	105,562
Birbhum ..	·09	57,860	·05	53,457	·02	55,141	·07	51,655	·1	65,210
Bankura ..	·74	75,778	·06	71,970	·03	59,578	·06	56,035	·1	54,934
Midnapur ..	·01	283,437	·04	285,518	·04	231,098	·05	286,349	·1	299,481
Hooghly ..	·48	66,944	·21	53,113	·31	82,643	·32	75,262	·4	78,693
Howrah ..	·26	55,446	·45	64,063	·77	60,578	·70	64,567	1·0	63,944
24-Parganas ..	·21	194,633	·24	203,192	·54	206,625	·52	172,189	·6	197,620
Calcutta ..	1·20	84,526	1·85	112,719	1·11	67,513	3·3	123,981	4·0	126,402
Nadia ..	·30	67,469	·07	57,837	·22	55,901	·13	55,102	·2	58,219
Murshidabad ..	·58	117,283	·04	102,624	·01	101,323	·03	96,420	·1	92,901
West Dinajpur ..	·72	65,660	·09	40,379	·10	41,360	·02	42,259	·03	42,405
Jalpaiguri ..	·002	8,406	·007	9,749	·01	8,383	·02	7,813	·002	7,381
Darjeeling ..	·009	22,989	·03	23,414	·01	19,545	..	17,070	·01	17,510
Malda ..	·41	7,817	·03	3,132	·01	2,576	·04	3,364	·1	3,196
Jalla Dignoreary, Railways Tea Gardens, Factory vaccinations.	..	67,058	..	104,437	..	96,295	..	103,985	..	113,611
Total ..	·36	1,276,996	·30	1,272,971	·24	1,245,048	·16	1,296,974	·43	1,387,674

Districts.	1942.		1943.		1944.		1945.		1946.	
	Ratio of deaths from small-pox.	Number of successful vaccinations.	Ratio of Death from small-pox.	Number of successful vaccinations.	Ratio of death from small-pox.	Number of successful vaccinations.	Ratio of deaths from small-pox.	Number of successful vaccinations.	Ratio of deaths from small-pox.	Number of successful vaccinations.
Burdwan ..	·13	98,543	·02	75,772	·1	125,910	1·0	451,824	·7	302,573
Birbhum ..	·14	69,219	·1	48,370	·2	86,654	0·8	111,343	·4	103,576
Bankura ..	·01	34,250	·002	29,010	·1	55,435	1·6	122,804	·1	96,913
Midnapur ..	·002	215,554	·03	225,763	·2	305,254	0·4	650,467	·01	561,836
Hoochly ..	·02	54,869	·03	51,596	·7	61,193	1·7	139,349	·2	88,495
Howrah ..	·13	47,168	·2	32,864	3·5	56,329	2·8	152,119	·2	56,280
24-Parganas ..	·07	180,987	·1	163,560	·8	625,578	1·2	541,362	·09	309,740
Calcutta ..	·05	35,993	·6	82,603	3·6	179,999	2·1	104,069	·06	140,520
Nadia ..	·01	47,280	·1	45,624	·6	117,165	·3	109,147	·5	74,639
Murshidabad ..	·01	108,878	·02	72,130	·1	540,698	1·3	223,886	·5	266,290
West Dinajpur ..	·01	30,809	·04	30,419	·8	35,304	·2	36,204	·6	36,296
Jalpaiguri ..	·003	7,797	·04	6,585	·1	14,005	·1	10,576	·01	22,526
Darjeeling ..	·01	14,072	·02	19,580	·1	23,166	·1	26,008	·02	22,526
Malda ..	·02	3,205	·005	4,454	·1	1,884	·5	2,498	·1	11,400
Jails, Dispensary, Railways, Tea Gardens, Factory vaccinations.	..	48,663	..	45,308	..	124,742	..	108,560	..	2,185,774
Total ..	·15	997,112	·1	936,643	·9	2,297,316	1·1	2,796,306	·1	4,267,397

STATEMENT No. IV.

Showing the degree of protection afforded to infants in the Province
of West Bengal during the year 1946.

Rural and urban areas.	Number of births during the year 1946.	Number of deaths among infants under one year.	Surviving population under one year available for vaccination.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Proportion of infants successfully vaccinated per mille of available infant population as shown in column 4.	Proportion of infants successfully vaccinated per mille of available infant population during the previous year.
RURAL AREAS.						
Burdwan	46,706	6,694	40,012	19,518	488.0	967.0
Birbhum	30,351	6,102	24,159	8,607	153.0	204.0
Bankura	37,397	4,689	32,708	8,339	254.9	311.4
Midnapore	88,452	9,036	79,416	45,874	577.6	391.2
Hooghly	29,121	3,334	25,787	6,430	249.7	412.4
Howrah	20,695	2,423	18,272	2,962	162.1	195.4
24-Parganas	61,945	6,054	55,891	18,538	331.6	648.4
Nadia	23,135	4,504	18,631	6,477	347.6	425.1
Murshidabad	45,247	7,576	37,671	19,168	508.9	1,820.1
West Dinajpur	17,698	2,934	14,764	1,721	116.6	*
Jalpaiguri	24,831	4,680	20,151	4,988	247.6	*
Darjeeling	9,249	1,113	8,136	1,443	177.4	356.4
Malda	19,561	2,519	17,042	3,442	202.0	*
Total of Rural areas ..	454,388	61,748	392,640	142,606	363.6	*
MUNICIPALITIES.						
Burdwan District.						
1 Burdwan	696	..	696	269	386.5	1,253.2
2 Kalna	308	72	236	335	1,419.5	578.9
3 Katwa	100	6	94	48	510.6	2,285.7
4 Dainhat	171	1	170	5	29.4	890.9
5 Raniganj	559	38	521	625	1,199.6	1,286.9
6 Asansol	308	4	304	..	..	2,719.3
Birbhum District.						
7 Suri	55	6	49	14	285.7	269.2
Bankura District.						
8 Bankura	465	20	445	175	393.3	683.0
9 Bishnupur	297	10	287	157	547.0	149.7
10 Sonamukhi	271	27	244	38	155.7	1,677.9
Midnapore District.						
11 Midnapore	846	32	214	637	2,976.6	1,209.4
12 Ghatal	324	33	291	100	343.6	1,086.9
13 Kharar	74	3	71	..	..	..
14 Chandrakona	142	26	116	59	508.6	13.2
15 Ramjiban pur	141	17	124	1	8.1	9.6
16 Khirpai	90	8	82	2	24.4	15.2
17 Tamluk	196	15	181	31	171.3	173.9

*Figures not available on account of Partition of the Province.

Rural and urban areas.	Number of births during the year 1946.	Number of deaths among infants under one year.	Surviving population under one year available for vaccination.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Proportion of infants successfully vaccinated per mille of available infant population as shown in column 4.	Proportion of infants successfully vaccinated per mille of available infant population during the previous year.
Hooghly district.						
18 Hooghly Chinsura	1,698	170	1,528	351	229.7	496.8
19 Bansberia ..	257	24	233	120	515.0	1,733.3
20 Arambagh ..	243	29	214	30	140.2	374.6
21 Serampore ..	1,141	197	944	287	304.0	1,201.9
22 Baldiyabati ..	626	44	582	187	321.3	826.5
23 Rishra ..	189	6	183	93	508.2	1,230.8
24 Uttarpara ..	231	20	111	44	396.4	212.8
55 Kotrung ..	205	10	189	17	80.9	436.4
26 Bhadreswar ..	461	61	400	79	197.5	349.5
27 Champdani ..	682	20	662	154	232.6	645.3
28 Konnagar ..	232	25	207	21	101.4	102.7
Howrah district.						
29 Howrah ..	5,893	1,966	3,427	1,490	434.8	1,905.5
30 Bally ..	687	66	621	52	83.7	131.4
District 24-Parganas.						
31 South Suburban ..	970	226	744	..	..	1,707.7
32 Tollyganj ..	423	12	411	..	..	3,310.4
33 Budge Budge ..	280	27	253	200	790.5	1,537.4
34 Rajpur ..	203	11	192	22	114.6	200.0
35 Barulpur ..	127	5	122	70	573.8	891.1
36 Joy nagar Mazlipur	67	1	66	29	439.4	636.4
37 Garden Reach ..	845	139	706	1,467	2,077.9	3,695.9
38 Baranagar ..	1,237	238	999	991	992.0	1,533.3
39 Kamarhati ..	811	..	811	95	117.1	133.8
40 Garulla ..	250	1,042	1,558	269	..	1,507.9
41 Barrackpore ..	308	35	273	..	..	325.0
42 Kharda ..	59	339	261	..	..	2,456.5
43 North Barrackpore	456	15	441	..	..	..
44 Panlhati ..	339	20	319	..	..	475.8
45 Titagarh ..	1,164	236	928	167	180.0	1,256.8
46 Dum-Dum ..	122	6	116	..	..	916.7
47 North Dum Dum ..	115	12	103	..	..	975.3
48 South Dum Dum	330	28	302	110	364.2	380.6
49 Naihati ..	404	16	388	254	654.6	515.4
50 Hallsahar ..	184	12	172	78	453.5	1,171.6
51 Kanchrapara ..	314	11	303	..	..	386.6
52 Bhatpara ..	2,476	546	1,930	539	279.3	872.7
53 Gobardanga ..	76	9	67	..	..	760.9
54 Barasat ..	88	1	87	..	..	1,066.7
55 Baduria ..	195	11	184	44	239.1	212.6

Rural and urban areas.	Number of births during the year 1946.	Number of deaths among infants under one year.	Surviving population under one year available for vaccination.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Proportion of infants successfully vaccinated per mille of available infant population as shown in column 4.	Proportion of infants successfully vaccinated per mille of available infant population during the previous year.
District 24-Parganas.						
56 Basirhat ..	582	52	530	503	949.1	..
57 Taki ..	195	16	179	12	67.0	142.9
58 City of Calcutta ..	33,411	8,133	25,278	17,388	686.6	817.8
Nadia district.						
59 Krishnagar ..	601	48	553	173	312.8	1,107.8
60 Nabadwip ..	1,040	156	884	94	106.3	410.9
61 Santipur ..	863	85	778	240	308.5	844.6
62 Ranaghat ..	91	5	86	71	825.6	2,935.1
63 Birnagar ..	11	1	10	..	..	..
64 Chkadah ..	97	16	81	26	321.0	..
Murshidabad district.						
65 Berhampore ..	677	46	631	356	364.2	861.3
66 Murshidabad ..	185	35	150	..	..	3,086.9
67 Jiaganj-Azimgan ..	403	26	377	76	201.6	224.2
68 Kandi ..	131	11	120	210	1,750.0	2,054.8
69 Jangipur ..	524	8	516	79	153.1	420.0
70 Dhulian ..	367	18	349	117	335.2	1,350.5
Jalpaiguri district.						
71 Jalpaiguri ..	270	6	264	..	..	1,188.9
Darjeeling district.						
72 Darjeeling ..	824	51	773	227	293.7	633.0
73 Kurseong ..	244	30	214	303	1,415.9	1,769.9
74 Kalimpong ..	163	21	142	106	746.5	..
Malda district.						
75 English Bazar ..	245	17	228	158	693.0	360.8
76 Old Malda ..	118	11	107	3	28.0	150.7
Total of Towns ..	69,982	14,752	57,412	29,898	520.2	*
Grand Total of the Province.	524,370	76,500	450,052	172,504	383.0	*

*Figures not available on account of Partition of the Province.

APPENDIX III

**Statement Showing Health Services and Maternity and Child
Welfare Centres in West Bengal during the year 1946.**

A

Statement showing health services in Rural Areas of West Bengal during the year 1946.

No.	Rural Districts.	Medical officers of Health.										Epidemic Staff.	Sanitary and Health Inspectors.	Vaccinators.		Vaccination Inspectors.	School Medical Officers.	Other Health Staff.
		Medical Graduates.				Medical Licentiates.								Male.	Female.			
		With P. H. qualification.		Without P. H. qualification.		With P. H. qualification.		Without P. H. qualification.										
		Whole time.	Part time.	Whole time.	Part time.	Whole time.	Part time.	Whole time.	Part time.	Whole time.	Part time.							
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12								13	14	15	16	17
1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	16	64	..	1	..	2
1	Burdwan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	14	1	..	..	28
2	Birbhum	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	19	19	..	..	..	19
3	Bankura	1	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	33	32	4	..	..	129
4	Midnapore	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	33	32	4	..	..	20
5	Howrah	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	11	3	..	..	35
6	Hoochly	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	49	15	18	..	..	..	37
7	24-Parganas	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	37	37	..	..	..	148
8	Nadia	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	26	25	1	..	..	137
9	Murshidabad	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	21	20	10	..	..	..
10	Malda	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	..	..	..	..
11	West Dinajpur	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	15	33	..	..	..	15
12	Jalpaiguri	1	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	12	..	..	15	30
13	Darjeeling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	12	..	6	..	7	..	44	..	167	223	350	19	1	15	600		

The requisite information could not be supplied owing to non-availability of figures due to partition.

A (1).

Statement showing health services in Urban Areas in West Bengal during the year 1946.

No.	Municipalities.	Medical officers of Health.										Epidemic Staff.	Sanitary Health Inspectors.	Vaccinators.		Vaccination Inspectors.	School Medical Officers.	Other Health Staff.
		Medical Graduates.				Medical Licentiates.				Male.	Female.							
		With P. H. qualification.		Without P. H. qualification.		With P. H. qualification.		Without P. H. qualification.										
		Whole time.	Part time.	Whole time.	Part time.	Whole time.	Part time.	Whole time.	Part time.									
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					11	12				13	14	15	16	17
1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	1
1	Burdwan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
2	Kalna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
3	Katwa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
4	Dainhat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
5	Raniganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
6	Asansol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	3
7	Suri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	81
8	Bankura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
9	Vishnupur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	4
10	Sonamukhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
11	Glatal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
12	Kharar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
13	Midnapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	..
14	Chandrakona	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8
15	Ranjibanpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
16	Khirpal	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	6
17	Tamluk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
18	Hoochly-Chinsura	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	6

No.	Municipalities.	Medical officers of Health.										Epidemic Staff.	Sanitary and Health Inspectors.	Vaccinators.		Vaccination Inspectors.	School Medical Officers.	Other Health Staff.
		Medical Graduates.				Medical Licentates.				Male.	Female.							
		With P. H. qualification.		Without P. H. qualification.		With P. H. qualification.		Without P. H. qualification.										
		Whole time.	Part time.	Whole time.	Part time.	Whole time.	Part time.	Whole time.	Part time.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
19	Bansberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
20	Arambagh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Serampore	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	8
22	Rishra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
23	Konnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
24	Uttarpura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
25	Kotrung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Baidyabati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
27	Bhadreswar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
28	Chandpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
29	Howrah	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	11	1	1	..	13
30	Bally	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1
31	Tollygunj	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..
32	South Suburban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	1	..	2
33	Garden Reach	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	3	1	..	1	..
34	Budge Budge	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
35	Baranagore	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	3
36	Kamarhati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
37	Rajpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
38	Baruipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
39	Jahangir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
40	Dum Dum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1

[illegible]

No.	Municipalities.	Medical officers of Health.										Epidemic-Staff.	Sanitary and Health Inspectors.	Vaccinators.		Vaccination Inspectors.	School Medical Officers.	Other Health Staff.
		Medical Graduates.				Medical Licentiates.								Male.	Female.			
		With P. H. qualification.		Without P. H. qualification.		With P. H. qualification.		Without P. H. qualification.										
		Whole time.	Part time.	Whole time.	Part time.	Whole time.	Part time.	Whole time.	Part time.	Whole time.	Part time.							
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12								13	14	15	16	17
1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
63	Chakdaha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	8
64	Berhampore	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
65	Murshidabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
66	Jagannj-Azinganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
67	Kandi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
68	Jangipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
69	Dhulan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
70	Jalpaiguri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	2	1	..	1	3
71	Darjeeling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..
72	Kurseong	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
73	Kalimpong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
74	English Bazar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
75	Old Malda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Grand Total		14	2	..	..	3	1	1	1	1	11	75	95	17	255	5	192

Statement showing maternity and child welfare centres, health visitors and trained midwives in Rural Areas in West Bengal during the year 1946.

No.	Rural Districts,	Maternity and child welfare centres maintained by—					Trained health visitors.		Trained mid- wives.	Trained dais.
		Govt.	Local and munici- pal bodies.		Other agencies.		Pay contri- buted by Govt.	Pay contri- buted by local agen- cies.		
			Govt. aided.	Not Govt. aided.	Govt. aided.	Not Govt. aided.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Burdwan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Birbhum ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
3	Bankura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
4	Midnapore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	652
5	Howrah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
6	Hooghly ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	2
7	24-Paraganas ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
8	Nadia ..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	107
9	Murshidabad ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
10	Malda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	West Dinajpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Jalpaiguri ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	473
13	Darjeeling ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
	Total ..	..	1	..	3	..	9	..	8	1,262

Statement showing maternity and child welfare centres, health visitors and trained midwives in the Urban Areas in West Bengal during the year 1946.

[illegible]

No.	Municipalities.	Maternity and child welfare centres maintained by—					Trained health visitors.		Trained mid-wives.	Trained dais.
		Govt.	Local and municipal bodies.		Other agencies.		Pay contributed by Govt.	Pay contributed by local agencies.		
			Govt. aided.	Not Govt. aided.	Govt. aided.	Not Govt. aided.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
36	Kamarhati ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
37	Rajpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Baruipur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
39	Joynagar ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	30
40	Dum Dum ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1
41	North Dum Dum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	South Dum Dum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
43	Khardah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Barrackpore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	North Barrackpore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
46	Palhati ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
47	Titagarh ..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5	24
48	Garulia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Nalhati ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
50	Hatisahar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Kanchanpara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Bhatpara ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
53	Barasat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Gobardanga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	Bacirhat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
56	Baduria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	Taki ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	Krishnagore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	15
59	Santipur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Nabadwip ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	6
61	Raunghat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
62	Birnagore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	Chakdah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
64	Berhampur ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
65	Murshidabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	Jeaganj-Azinganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
67	Kandi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Jangipur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10
69	Dhullan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	Jalpaiguri ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	22
71	Darjeeling ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
72	Kurseong ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
73	Kalimpong ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
74	English Bazar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
75	Old Malda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	3	4	8	3	12	10	2	60	221

